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WAS IT I?

Up the morning the light breezes shiver,
The soft cloudlets flit o'er the sky;
Who ran in her mirth by the river!
Was it I? Was it I?
Whose voice rang out, as clear and gay,
As the joyous breath of the wakening day;
Who cheered the dog to the flashing leap,
Where the pebbles shone and the banks were steep;
Who lay on the daisies to watch the lark
Pose its twinkling wings in the great blue arc;
Who laughed at the brown hares darting by?
Was it I? Was it I?

In the sunset the lithe willows quiver,
The rose tint is flooding the sky;
Who loitered of old by the river?
Was it I? Was it I?
Who watched the blue forget-me-nots gleam,
And the water lilies float on the stream:
Who blushed as a strong arm drew them near
And a low voice whispered close and dear,
How fair the waxen flowers would show,
'Mid the golden braids in the ball room's glow?
Oh! the happy silence, hushed and shy,
Was it I? Was it I?

The black ice bands crackle and shiver,
As the pale wintry sun lights the sky;
Who stands by the cold sullen river?
Is it I? Is it I?
With hair that is touched by the fallen snow,
And a step that was eager, long ago;
Ah me! since then its faltering tread
Has followed the train of beloved dead.
And has learnt the watcher's cautious ways,
And must needs go softly all its days,
And memory owns, with a patient sigh,
It was I? It was I?

—*All The Year Round.*

My Convict Acquaintance.

He was rather a slight built man of about five and thirty, tolerably well dressed, and having a foreign, tanned look about the face that told of residence abroad. He was my right hand neighbor in the row of the pit of the Olympic Theatre during the performance of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and he had drawn my attention to himself by the intense eagerness with which he had been listening to the dialogue, as his eyes seemed to devour every situation in the clever drama.

More than once I heard him utter a faint sigh, evidently unconscious that he was heard; and at last, when the hero is hemmed in by difficulties, and prosecuted by the black shadow of his own character, which follows him wherever he goes, my neighbor rested his hands upon the partition which separated us from the stalls, bowed his head and remained unmoved for quite half an hour.

And this during one of the most interesting phases of the drama.

I saw at a glance that this was no ordinary play-goer, but one who for some reason was evidently deeply moved by the fiction enacted before him; and I tried to respect his emotion, which showed itself every now and then by a convulsive heaving of the shoulders.

At last he turned a sallow, haggard face towards me, and rose from his seat.

"Will you let me go by?" he said.

"I must get out of this."

I let him pass me, and after a moment's hesitation, followed him into the fresh air and it was well I did so, for the poor fellow gave a lurch as soon as he was outside, and would have fallen if I had not caught his arms.

A few minutes afterwards, I had led him down into the strand, where in the retired box of a well known coffee room he revived under the influences of a little cold spirit and water, and gave me a feeble smile.

"I am very thankful to you," he said, rising. "Good Night. I am spoiling your evening's entertainment."

"If you take my advice," I said, "you will sit quite still for another hour. You are not detaining me, for I have seen the piece before, and only dropped in to refresh my memory. It seemed to move you."

He looked at me sharply.

"Yes," he said after a pause, and speaking with intense bitterness—"It is so true!"

"I suppose it is," I said vaguely. "I have heard so."

"Suppose—heard!" he said excitedly. "Man, it is a fact dressed up in the form of fiction. I know it to my sorrow."

"Indeed!"

"Yes," he said in an undertone, as he rose once more—for his excited manner had made a shabby looking old pressman look up from his paper. "Yes, I know, and I could prove it all. Good night, sir, and thank you. Yours was the first act of kindness I have encountered for many a long day. Perhaps I should not have received it if you had known that I was a ticket-of-leave man myself."

I must confess to giving a start; and he saw it and smiled.

"I don't see why the fact of your having been in trouble should have precluded my affording you help," I said.

"But it is the custom," he said bitterly. "You can't touch pitch without being defiled."

"I object to being ruled by your old proverbs on principle," I said. "Half of them are bosh, and a lot more are of the most contemptibly selfish tendency. If the pitch touching theory held good, there would be no Christianity. I say you can touch pitch without being defiled. You may make yourself look black, but pitch is a good, honest, wholesome vegetable gum and does not want black guarding."

"You are a philosopher," he said, half sneeringly.

"Not I," I said. "We profess here in London to be a Christian people, and I was trying for once in a way to act like one."

"Christians!" he exclaimed, bitterly. "Well, yes—that's what we make a great parade of being; but I'm afraid we are very hard on any one who has climbed over the palings—very hard indeed on a man; and as to woman, poor wretch! it would have been better for her if she had not been born."

He stood staring at me, hesitated, then waived his hand, as in token of farewell, and was passing me to go; but I caught his coat in my hand.

"Sit down, man," I said; "you look faint. Come, join me in a chop and a glass of stout. You see, I want to act like a Christian, but you won't let me."

He hesitated still; then he glanced down in my smiling face, and once more took his seat, to half cover his face with his hand, remaining silent; while I ordered some supper, took out a cigar—offered him one, which was refused—and then began to smoke.

"And so you are a ticket-of-leave man, are you?" I said, in a low tone; but he started, and glanced round, with a frightened, half hunted look.

There was no one heeding us, though; and his eyes sought mine once more.

"Yes," he said, "I was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and I served five, when they let me free, and I came back. I had better have stayed."

"I suppose it is hard to get on without recommendations?" I said.

"Hard? Man, it's next to impossible. Look here, sir, you have sought this out; you have lead me on to speak, or God knows I would not have said a word. You see here a man driven to desperation—broken hearted, despairing—without a friend to turn to; set free to get an honest living, but distrusted by everybody, and dogged by the police. Why, supposing I got a decent post, I am bound to go to the police officers to have my ticket signed at intervals, and if I did not, I should be taken before a magistrate.

"I will not ask you to believe me—how can I expect you to, when I say I was innocent of the crime for which I suffered? It is the cry of every criminal, from the mnrderer down to the boy who pilfers from a till. You will tell me I was tried by a jury of my own countrymen, before a judge, and had impartial treatment. Yes, I grant all that; but I am innocent all the same. Do you wish to hear more? Shall I go?"

"More? Yes. Go? Why?"

"You are sitting face to face with a returned convict."

"I'm afraid that I've sat face to face with a good many respectable members of society who ought to be convicts unrelented. Go on, man. We shall have the chops here soon."

His face worked as he looked at me, and his voice had a good deal altered, as he went on:

"It was an embezzlement case for which I was tried," he said at last. "I was one of the clerks in a large Lancashire cotton house, and there were defalcations discovered.

"Why they pitched upon me, I never knew; but one morning I was called into the private room of the firm and questioned respecting certain amounts and could give no explanation; there had been a certain amount of cooking in the books, and in a couple of years, by the professional accountant's showing, about three hundred pounds were missing.

"Fancy being suddenly called from your desk to go smiling into a room, expecting words of encouragement—the announcement that you are promoted, or your salary raised—and then to be suddenly charged with embezzlement.

"I was completely stunned. I know I felt cold and damp, and I suppose I flushed and then looked pale—signs which those present interpreted to mean guilt. I faltered and grew confused, too, in answering questions—in short, I was completely overcome; and at the end of an hour I was being taken to the police station, stunned, overpowered by this sudden charge.

"Before we reached the police station though, the light had come; for passing a newspaper office, there in large letters upon a bill were the three successful horses of the Doncaster St. Leger, and they were neither of them the runners that John had backed.

"I shall weary you with my long story. Let it suffice that there was examination after examination, and to my horror my brother was placed in the witness box to confront me; and he did so quietly, and without a shade of emotion, save at the last, when he broke down, and the magistrate told him that his display of feeling was most creditable to him.

"I was astonished to see how a net was closing in round me—innocent words and deeds now seemed to have suddenly taken a guilty color; and at last, to my horror, I was committed for trial, bail being refused.

"John came to see me then, and faced me trembling in the prison; but I turned my back upon him, and would not speak unless he came to me as a suppliant.

"He came again, this time begging me to hear him.

"I saw it all in a flash; he had been losing again. The race was three days before, but I took no notice of such matters, being a bookworm, while John was gay, and had sporting tastes. This was it.

"I shivered as I thought of it all, and seemed to see my mother's agony when she heard of it, as she must before many hours were over. She worshipped John, who was a fine, handsome young fellow, and idolized his young wife. John was two years older than I, but my junior in the counting-house; and I groaned in the bitterness of my heart as I thought of the agony it would bring upon those two women, when they heard of his disgrace.

"I say disgrace, for I had not a doubt now. I knew him to be the culprit, and in my misery I forgot my own sorrow, longing the while for an oppertunity to warn him of his danger.

'Ned, Ned, old fellow,' he cried, sobbing like a child, 'I did it—I own I did it, but I can't acknowledge it. Ned, it will break our mother's heart, and Ellen will despise me. Oh, this cursed gambling.'

'And weakness,' I said bitterly, as I realized it all—everything that he had said, and knew it to be true. 'Go back to them, John,' I said; 'I will never betray you. Tell Mary—

"I could say no more, but sat on my bench, blind, choking, and half mad.

"But, there, I need not go into the story of my woes. I bore it all, and never unclosed my lips. I took the credit to myself, as I was accused, of being the thief who had robbed his employers; for I knew that if I opened my lips, I should be in effect my mother's murderer, and the blight upon the happiness of John's young wife.

"'It will be a lesson to him,' I said, 'I'm of little consequence in the world; and as to Mary, she will forget me.'

"My trial came on, and I was sentenced, as I told you; the bitterest trial of all being to see John stand there, calm and unmoved, one of the witnesses by whose words I was condemned.

"I parted from my mother, leaving her deceived. Why should I shatter the idols she worshipped? And in bitter mockery her words, urging repentance for my crime, fell upon my ears. Mary the woman I loved, I did not see, but she wrote and told me she did not believe me guilty, and would wait.

"It was her promise that enabled me to bear up during the time I was at one and another of the convict prisons, till the day I stood leaning over the bulwark of a homeward bound ship which was bearing me down the Channel away to Van Diemen's Land—a convict.

"I thought my heart would break, as I leaned there in the tight, half-grotesque convict garb, my close cap drawn to my eyes, my face cleanly shaven, and my hair cut short. It was so hard to believe that I was the same man, compelled to associate with a set who were nine-tenths ruffians, with scarcely a redeeming trait.

"And there was the soft, blue sea and across it the gray and ruddy cliffs of the Cornish coast. Land's End would soon be in sight, for we were close to the Lizard, and soon we should be out upon the open sea.

"'Good-bye,' I muttered, with my hands firmly clasped—'good-bye home—mother—Mary. Brother, you have been to me like Cain, for you have taken my life.'

"I did not move, but stood watching there till we were ordered below, and the next morning home was far astern.

"At the end of five years, after the hard toil of a convict in the colonies, I was back here in England, a broken man. The hope seemed crushed out of me, and I expected nothing now. Still, my heart beat high, as with a little money, my own earnings, I was, after the usual preliminaries, set free, with plenty of advice as to avoiding my former evil course, all of which I heard patiently, before setting off for the north.

"I arrived to find my mother was dead; my brother had sailed with his wife for America two years before.

"I had one more hope—my greatest. Had Mary kept her word?

"God bless her! she had; and was toiling on and waiting patiently for my return. Sir, can you wonder at my emotion as I sat and saw that realistic piece to-night? It was as if the writer had known my life. I could not bear it, and you know, I came away."

"Well?"

"Well! well, I am a ticket-of-leave man. I cannot get employment; and when I do I can not keep it. God help me, I have a hundred times been nearly driven into crime; and but for the thought that she who waited five years through evil report is waiting still, I should—pish! why should I worry you?"

"There's such a thing as patience in the world," I said quietly.

"Patience!"

"Yes; ah, yes — chops. You are faint."

The hot plates were thrust down before us at this moment, and my newly acquired friend, after a little forcing, partook of his supper.

We parted that night an hour later—he with a card in his pocket, I ruminating upon the truth of the word of certain people who gave me birth—that I had a natural tendency for getting into bad company.

I had an idea that night that my acquaintance would find that the tide had turned in the morning; and I believe he did find that to be the case, for he is now in the employment of one who knows his story, and is getting on.

"But, my dear sir," I said to his employer one day, "you surely are not such a flat as to believe that story of his about his innocence?"

"Friend Gray," he said, button-holing me, "I never trouble myself about it. All I know is that I never had my books kept so well before; that his sweet, pale-faced subdued little wife is an angel, and that I kicked a warehouse man out of my office for telling me I had a ticket-of-leave man in my employ. If your acquaintance robs me after this, may God forgive him—for my part I will."

"You feel comfortable in your own mind, then, about what you are doing?" I said.

"Perfectly, my dear boy, and so do you."

And, do you know, I think my old commercial friend is quite right.

Felting and its Uses.

The employment of felt for other purposes than hats, which use was described in a recent number, has created several other branches of industry. The most common products are felts in flat layers like cloth, and the most usual mode of manufacture is a kind of wadding (by means of a machine similar to that used for the same purpose in cotton mills) and to submit this to the felting process, often felting several layers together so as to obtain great thickness. With improved modern machinery, such waddling may be made of considerable dimensions. A special and peculiar article of this kind, and of great comparative value, is the felt used for the covering of the hammers of pianofortes. The best material for this purpose is derived from the wool of sheep found only in Hungary. They are called the Esterhazy flock; and the wool gives a more elastic felt, resisting better the cutting effect of the strings, which soon wear other kinds of felt away. These felts come in the trade in elongated pieces, very thick at one end and quite thin at the other, so as to suit the requirements, which are that the hammer striking the bass strings should be covered with thick felt, the substance being gradually diminished for the higher tones, so that the hammers striking the strings producing high tones have a very thin covering. The pianoforte makers have then only to cut these felts into strips to have all the needed assorted degrees of thickness, it being a first requisite of the pianoforte, and in fact of every other musical instrument, to attain equality of tone, avoiding sudden changes in power when passing from one tone to another of the scale.

Other felts are manufactured into carpets, and printed with figures, forming the so called rugs, and others, well known, are blankets and materials for cloaks, women's skirts, socks, slippers, insoles for boots and shoes, etc. Some kinds of fine felts are saturated with varnish or paint, and changed into a material not unlike patent leather; this is used for the shades of caps, carriage makers, etc., being much more tenacious and elastic than pasteboard, in which the fibers are not interlaced, and are only held together by a simple **adhesion originated by great pressure** during the process of manufacture. We must also mention the use of felt for roofing, for which purpose it is saturated with asphaltum, coal tar, pitch, or other equivalent waterproof material; and felt is also used in shipbuilding, as a layer below the copper sheeting, and on steam cylinders, conduits, and boilers as a non-conductor of heat, for which purpose it is often prepared with various ingredients, intended either to make it less combustible or to increase its capacity for retaining heat. A modern industry of this kind sprang up during the late war. Contractors, in order to increase their gains, had blankets and even soldiers' clothes made from felts of which the hair was not of the proper kind, but consisted of the offal of woolen factories, fibers too short to be spun, but which, by felting, could be made to hang together and form an apparently woven fabric; which, however, soon showed its true nature by its lack of strength. This material has obtained the name of shoddy; and while felt made from the proper kind of hair, of sufficient length, is as strong as any good woven fabric, this shoddy, or felt made from unsuitable kinds of hair and hairs of insufficient length, is comparatively worthless. Unfortunately thousands of dollars have been made in this disgraceful way before the nature of the deceit became known.

Women Who are to be Ever Young.

Action is the secret of immortality, and now that women are entering the active fields, they will cease to become old; they will remain young, like men. There was a time whe women only lived five years—from eighteen to twenty-three. Before that they were "chits;" after, they were talked of pityingly, as "old maids." Married women were supposed to be out of the world altogether, to have no interest for any one but their husbands and their children, and with the natural perversity of human nature, when a woman ceases to have an interest for any other person than her husband, she quickly ceases to have an interest for him.

The time has gone by when women ceased to be interesting because they had passed girlhood. Womanhood is found to be as much richer, much finer, and more attractive, when it is developed and employed, as summer than spring, or manhood than boyhood.

Who stops to think whether George Eliiott (Mrs. Lewes is young or old? Who cares for noted women until they are old, or at least until they have passed their youth, for it is their experience and the use to which they put it, which makes them worth knowing.

Early Influences.

There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there is health and a good constitution—but it almost makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. We think it every parent's duty to make their children's childhood full of love and of children's proper joyousness; and we never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind, or heart—quite otherwise. God be thanked; but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air and good play, and some good companionship, outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering or growing stunted, or sour and wrong, at least prematurely old and turned inward.

Very Fond of Candy.

A few days ago, says the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, a young gentleman and lady from Sigourney were passing by a candy store in this city, when they observed a huge stick of candy hanging in a window as a sign. She remarked to her companson that she was fond of candy. He, to have her refuse and beg his pardon, propped to buy a stick for her, provided, he might be allowed to select it and she would agree to carry it home herself. The proposition was agreed to and the stick, weighing between twenty and thirty pounds, was bought, paid for and the lady undertook to carry it home. She got along with the task very well for a short distance, but accidentallly let it fall, breaking it in two. Determined not to be overcome by such trifles she picked up the pieces, and with one under each arm she finally reached home with her prize, and now has candy sufficient for the whole neighborhood. For pluck and sweetness we can commend the Sigourney girls.

Forerunners of Montezuma's Fall.

The signs and omens I shall briefly relate without paying much attention to their chronologic order. Very little else than these omens and the means adopted to avert their consequences is recorded from 1503 to 1512. An army went to the province of Ametlan, perished with cold and by falling trees and rocks; and a comet with three heads, perhaps the one already mentioned, hung over Anahuac. Then a wonderful pyramidal light appeared in the east, reaching from the earth to the sky, visible for forty days, or as some say, for a whole year, in all parts of the country, from midnight till morning, very similar according to the description to the aurora borealis. Nezahualpilli was so affected by these signs that he gave orders to discontinne all hostilities. An interview was held between him and Montezuma, although for some time they had not been on speaking terms. Nezahualpili saw clearly in the strange omens the approaching end of the empire and his own death, but was resigned to the decree of fate. Montezuma on the contrary, instead of resignation, felt only anger, and is said to have strangled many of his sorcerers for their unfavorable interpretation of the signs and their failure to avert evil omens. At last a game was agreed upon between the two monarchs to decide whose interpretation should be accepted, and to show how little importance he attached to his wealth and power, Nezahualpili is said to have wagered on the result his kingdom against three turkey cocks. He won the game; but still Montezuma was not disposed to yield to the fates, and still persecuted his magicians in the hope to effect a more favored prognostication. But in vain. The magicians all agreed with the Tzctucan monarch.

About the same time the towers of Huitzilopochtli's temple took fire in a clear night without apparent cause and were reduced to ashes in spite of efforts to extinguish the flames and another temple was set on fire by lightning. This was the temple of the god of fire and was now burned for the second time. In this period, in the reign of the second Montezuma, Brasseur puts the story of a mysterious aerial journey of the two kings to the ancient Aztecs. There are accounts of the resurrection of Papantzin, a sister of Montezuma, who brought back from the land of the dead to her royal brother an account of the new people who were to occupy the land, and of the new religion they would bring. This lady is said to have been the first Mexican to receive the rights of Christian baptism, and the priests took pains to send a duly authenticated account of her miraculous resurrection to Spain. The intimate connection of this tale with the religious prejudices of the invaders renders it unnecessary to seek even a foundation in truth for the report. In 1509, as several authors say, the waters of the lake became violently agitated without wind, earthquake or other natural cause, and, in consequence, the city was inundated. The fishermen of the lake caught a large bird like a crane, wearing a round transparent crown. Brought to Montezuma saw in the stars, though it was in the daytime, and also many people that approached in squadrons, attired like warriors and seemingly half men, half deer. The bird disappeared before the sorcerers could satisfactorily interpret this strange thing. Double bodied and double headed men also were seen, and, on being brought before the King, suddenly disappeared, and the same thing happened with men who had no fingers and toes. In 1511 armed men were seen fighting in the air, and a bird appeared whose head seemed human; and a large stone pillar fell near one of the temples, no one knowing whence it came. An earthquake and a deluge at Tasopan are reported. At Teculaloia a most ferocious and horrible beast was captured. A female voice was several times heard bewailing the fate of her children. At Tlascala a bright light and a cloud of dust arising from the summit of a mountain caused the people to fear the very end of the world was coming.

The sorcerers of Cuetlachtlan also saw many wonderful visions; but among the people outside of Anahuac the fearful phenomena and the predicted coming of a foreign people were less terrible than to the Aztecs, for with their terror was mingled hope of relief from the Aztec yoke. A wild hare invaded a king's garden, but he would not allow the animal to be killed, for in the same manner, he said, would a strange people presently invade his country. Certain writers give a long and detailed account of Montezuma's sufferings. It seems that he was not content with his own dreams and omens but instructed his subjects to report to him all their visions. At last he was so distracted that he determined to hide himself from impending calamities in a cave, but was deterred from such a course by a series of supernatural events more absurd, if possible than those that have been narrated.—*Bancroft's Natives Races.*

Why the Teeth Decay.

The causes of the decay of teeth have hitherto been a matter of doubt, but the investigation of Leber and Rottenstein throw considerable light on the problem. They recognize constitutional differences in teeth, rendering some more sensitive than others to the influences that favor decay. These influences are not so much internal or vital, as external and chemical. Decay begins at the surface, and there it must be checked if at all. It is chiefly caused by acids, and by a certain fungus, the *Leptothrix buccalis*, found abundandtly in the mouth. Under the microscope the fungus appears as a gray, finely-granular mass or matrix, with filaments delicate and stiff, which erect themselves above the surface of this granular substance, so as to resemble an uneven turf. The fungus attains its greatest size in the interstices of the teeth. All acids, both mineral and vegetable, act promptly on the teeth. Various acids are taken with food, or in medicines, or are formed in the mouth itself by some abnormality in our secretions, which should be alkaline, or by an acid fermentation of particles of food. But acids alone will not account for all the phenomena of caries in the teeth. They play a primary and principal part making the teeth porous and soft. In this state the tissues having lost their normal consistency, fungi perpetrate both the canaliculi of the enamel and of the dentine, and by their growth produce softening and destructive effects much more rapid than the action of acids alone can accomplish. Bowditch, in examining forty persons of different professions, and living different kinds of life, found in almost all of them vegetable and animal parasites. The parasites were abundant in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The means ordinarily employed to clean teeth had no effect on the parasites, while soapy water appeared to destroy them.

We may remark that it is several years since attention was first called to this fungus of the mouth and its possible influence in causing the teeth to decay, and investigations of Leber and Rottenstein appear to have settled the question beyond a doubt. The "moral" is, that if we would preserve our teeth we must keep them scrupulously clean, and we must use soap as an ingredient in our dentifrices or in addition to them.

It is not necessary to employ any of the so-called "dental soaps." We have found by experience that the imported white castile soap, which is probably the purest soap in the world—a fact worth remembering in other connections—is quite tasteless, or at least has no unpleasant taste. Rub the wet tooth-brush over a piece of this soap before dipping it into the dentifrice you use, and you have the most perfect combination for thorough cleansing of the teeth and destroying the obnoxious fungus. We assume, of course, that the dentifrice itself is not on one that injures the teeth, as many of those in common use do.

Limited Money a Clog to Commerce.

To us, much of the difficulty seems due to the fact that most writers have signally erred in exalting the importance of the agent above the principal, the subordinate above the master. Commerce is to be performed; its adjustments are to be made by the parties to it, and the requisite machinery for those adjustments should be forthcoming, whether it be in the form of money, of checks, of bills of exchange, of promissory notes, or of clearing-houses. Very many writers have advocated the placing of an arbitrary limit upon the volume of money, either that of the quantity of gold or silver which can be retained in a country, or of a fixed amount of circulating notes; but none with whom we are acquainted have proposed to limit in such manner any other of the means of payment. Why do this? Why not apply this legislative interference to all the forms of the machinery, and extend it to checks, bank loans and deposits, promissory notes, bills of exchange, and clearing-houses? Commerce being the principal, and it being thought desirable to place a clog upon it, why not logically and consistently place that clog in operation throughout? It is believed impossible to assign any reason for this discrimination against money, and in favor of the other appliances for settlement, **which has its foundation in any** sound principle: but that it is the mere outgrowth of the selfishness of the few who have so long governed the many, either through legislation in which those many have had no voice, or by the creation of a public opinion in which the voice of the people has been made to go against their own best interests. Limiting the machinery for making the adjustments of the great and powerful would not for one moment be tolerated by those who hold the power; while to limit that of the many who are weak, to retain and consolidate the power of those who are already strong, is of of course easy, and is defended as not only right but beneficent. In the discussion, as well as in the legislation which follows it, commerce, and especially that among the great body of the people,—really the great commerce,—is overlooked and ignored; empirical legislation is applied to the popular instrument of this commerce, and as a consequence poison is absorbed at the very roots. We have, therefore, as one of the results, in every so-called civilized country, an abnormal condition of society, showing millionaires on the one hand and paupers on the other,—the richer the millionaires, the poorer and the greater the number of the paupers. —*The Atlantic for March.*

Colds.

A cold is simply a developer of a diseased condition, which may have been latent or requiring only some favoring condition to burst out into the flame of disease. That this is usually the correct view of a cold as a disease-producing agent, under all ordinary circumstances, may be made plain by reflection upon personal experience, even to the most ordinary understanding. When the human body is at its prime, with youth, vigor, purity and a good constitution on its side—no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs and rheumatic pains may be disregarded and no ill effects ensue. But let the blood become impure, let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infirmities of age be felt by occasional derangements in some vital part, either from inherited or actual abuses and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease that will ensue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity, or the pre-existing fault of these organic processes. It follows from these facts and considerations that the so-called colds, these unpleasant consequences thought to spring wholly from the action of cold upon the body has very little dependence upon exposure, but a great deal upon the impure and weak condition of all the vital processes. In other words, with an average or superior constitution and intelligent observance of all the laws of health, men and women could not take cold if they wanted to; they might be exposed to the action of cold to a degree equal to the beast of the field, and with like impunity. But in case of persons with a feeble constitution, and who disregard, knowingly, or otherwise, the conditions of healthy existence, no degree of care will prevent the taking cold, as it is termed. They may really live in houses regulated with all the precision of a hot-house, they may cover themselves with the most highly protective clothing the market provides, and yet will take cold. I don't think the consumptive person lives, or ever will live, even if kept in temperature absolutely uniform and clothed in a wholly faultless manner, in whom the well-known signs of one cold after another will not be apparent. But, on the other hand there are those who, like the late Sir Henry Holland, of good constitution and living in accordance with the laws of health, may travel, as he did, from the tropics to the Arctic again and again, clad only in an ordinary dress coat, and yet scarcely know what it is to have a cold or sickness of any kind. The truth is, to avoid taking cold from ordinary, or even extraordinary exposure, the vital processes must be made strong enough to rise above the untoward influence of external conditions.—*The Sanitarian.*

The Ancient Cities of Mexico.

In Mexico the Spaniards found all that deserved the name of civilization on the northern continent. There was organized power, there were homes to fight for; there were the wealth, distinction of caste, and highly developed religion which are to some extent comparable with the details of our own polity. The Conquerors first swept all this civilization out of existence, and destroyed every trace of it they could discover. Then they gave most glowing descriptions of it. The few relics they left for our inspection and criticism are as meagre as those of some forgotten people, the remnants of whose huts and feasts are dredged from a mountain lake. In the popular mind their descriptions are combined with the discovery of highly sculptured ruins in Guatemala and other countries south of Mexico, and it is by adding together all the conjectures to which the sight of these carved stones give rise, and of that is reported of the Mexicans, that the popular notion of the Aztecs has been formed.

But this is rank confusion, for the sculptured buildings of Copan and Palenque were the work of another and probably a preceding race to the Nahuas, of whom the Aztecs were part. The fact that a previous people had better houses than the Mexicans, built grander cities, and faded out before the kingdom of Mexico was founded, of course offers a fine field for speculation. —*Galaxy.*

Smiling.

Nothing on earth can smile but human beings. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond-flash compared with an eye-flash and a mirth-flash? A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom, and dries upon the stalk. Laughter is day and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, and is more bewitching than either.

A Day in the Wood.

I want to tell you about our day in the wood nutting; Jim, and Kate, and Dick, and I—only Jim's name isn't Jim, nor Kate's, Kate, nor Dick's Dick; and mine isn't Alice, for that matter. You see, if I should call us all by our names, Auntie and all of us, the people around here might see the newspaper, and know more than I care to have them know.

You see Jim is my cousin, older than I, and Kate is a schoolmate from the village, and Dick—well you'll find out who Dick is before you are through my letter.

You know I told you that my aunt objected to my going into company, and I asked your advice about it. I'm waiting now for an answer to my questions, but, in the meantime, I think you'd like to hear about our day in the wood.

Jim asked me to go. He said he'd get up the buggy and stop and get Kate for *company for me.* (I know Dick is awful sweet on Kate, but that's none of my business—she is two years older than I am,) and then we'd go on toward the Point, where there was a world of all sorts of nuts, and wild grapes, and we'd have a splendid time. Jim asked his mother if I might go. Auntie never refuses Jim anything; so I put on a stout print dress, thick-soled boots, and a big hat; gathered up sacks, and luncheon, and baskets, and blanket shawls in case of its turning cold, as it often does at this time of the year, and away we went for the village.

We found Kate, with her sleeves rolled up, washing for dear life; but as she was nearly done, her mother kindly volunteered to finish, and she made a hasty and suitable toilet, and away we went.

You all know what these autumn days are in Iowa. As yet there is no touch of the dreamy Indian summer. But there is something inexpressibly sweet, and full, and ripe, and rich—(if that is not piling on the adjectives,) in these days. I sometimes think one could almost live by inhaling this autumn air, without any more palpable food. There is the odor of dying flowers, and taste of ripening fruit, and the resinous, spicy scent of matured leaves floating in the air. I love them all.

I think Jim and Kate felt all this as well as myself for they were very quiet during the drive to the woods.

But when we were once in the woods, the very spirit of frolic seemed to possess us. We were noisier than a tribe of Indians on feast night. Jim climbed trees like a boy of ten. Kate and I ran races as we had not done since we were in the juvenile class at school.

There were nuts in plenty though there had been hardly frosts or winds enough to bring them to the ground. But Jim was nimble, and he took a long pole to reach with and the black walnuts came pouncing down about us. The hickory nuts, especially the shagbarks were more difficult to get. But we had a whole day before us, and scores of trees, and so we found all we could carry.

The leaves of all the trees are beginning to turn—some ever so slightly; the oak leaf just a darker green, and more waxy looking; while the maple is taking on its autumn colors in all the shades from pale pink to deepest flame, and brownest bronze, the colors that make it the delight of poets and romance writers.

We gathered great quantities of the most beautiful of these leaves to press. And there is no end of hardy, deep colored autumn flowers. We gathered these too, in large beautiful boquets. Jim called this work "fooling," and just like girls. The solid work of nutting suited him better.

But Dick—where does he come in? Oh, I'm coming to him presently.

I was away alone down by the creek and I had just found a place where the ground was strewn with beautiful, soft-shell hickory nuts, and I was bending over trying to fill my basket before Jim and Kate found me, when some one lifted my hat from my head and sent it spinning into the nearest tree.

You hateful, saucy boy," I said, keeping straight on picking, up the nuts. "Get that hat, and do not interrupt me. I'm working for a wager."

"Why didn't you let me know you were coming out here to make a day of it?"

"Why should I let you know, more than any of the rest of the people up at the village? Stand away and don't bother."

"I shan't stand away nor get your hat till you tell me why you didn't let me know you were coming."

"Because—because—I told Jim to tell you."

"All right, Miss Alice. Here's your hat' and I'm your servant for the rest of the day."

There, didn't we have a splendid time in the wood?

GIRL ALICE.

National Antipathies

A party of sailors from an American man-of-war, lying in a Mediterranean port, about thirty years ago, engaged in one of those sanguinary brawls so dear to every seaman's heart. Their enemies were an equal number of foreign sailors—French, Spanish, or Italian, I now forget which, though the story came to me direct, one remove, from the American Commander. The offenders were called up for explanation, and stood before the officer, a row of six bull-dogs, battered and cut and bruised to their heart's content. There was no evidencee of a guilty conscience, however, among the whole lot. They all felt that they had been upholding the honor of the American flag, and of their own sacred profession. Their chosen spokesman touched his hat, and seemed to concentrate the conscious innocence of the entire party in his own person as he said: "We couldn't help it, yer honor; it warn't our fault. We was sittin' thar peaceful as kittens. And them forrin chaps come in—that calls themselves sailors—and the lubbers had their jackets buttoned inside of the o' the seat o' th'r trowsers!" A look of scorn told the rest. The Commander beat a hasty retreat, and Jack escaped his punishment. Any English or American citizen who harbors a feeling of international aversion will do well to examine his prejudices carefully in the interest of his reason and his manhood. He will find that the vitality of his aversion spring from a habit, on the part of his neighbors, of his buttoning their jackets inside the seats of their trowsers, or from some other reason quite as consistent with his own dignity as a man—quite as inconsistent with the fact that he is not a child, or the hypothesis that he is not a lunatic.

The Celtic Dying out in Ireland.

It is very probable that the use of the Celtic tongue will eventually die out. It is by no means so much in vogue with the rising generation as it was with the former. There are but few persons now, even among the old, who really "have no English," as the phrase goes; although many will pretend that this is the case for purposes of their own. I believe, also, that the peasants would by no means wish their superiors to learn their speech. Nevertheless, they will express approval and admiration of any efforts made in this direction. Both Protestants and Romanists mutilate and distort the Saxon language in the most wonderful manner. They are as fond of long and difficult sounding words as the negroes are said to be. They are even ingenious enough to mount polysyllabic terms, on the spur of the moment, when memory fails to bring forth any compound sufficiently startling. "Oh, Sir, you gave us a very fine allegation to-day," a respectable man said to his clergyman once. Now, if the time had not been immediately after morning service, there might have been some difficulty in discovering that the subject of commendation was a sermon. A maid-servant on one occasion augrily called a troublesome child "the most ecclesiastical boy she had ever seen in her life," as the greatest term of reproach she could think of, and the same woman described a Fenian gathering as "a wonderful triangle of people." Then, when one of the gentry was ill in a country neighborhood, there were many inquiries made as to whether he would be likely "to intercede," meaning were there hopes for his recovery. A dispensary becomes an "expensary," the excise service "the outside." To expect is to "inspect," and vice versa. A cypress-tree is a "cypher," a surplice a "cypress," an inn "an end," and so ad infinitum. The staple malady and cause of death in Ireland is a pain or stitch in the heart; but the peasants also suffer occasionally from "a great impression," and a "fluency on the chest." The most grateful heart can find no richer or more elegant mode of expressing thankfulness for some favor done than to wish the patron "a blanket of glory in Heaven."—*Argosy.*

Greene's Retreat—A Surprise of the Tories.

After General Greene's retreat across the Yadkin, he was joined by General Huger near Guilford, and continued his course until he had placed the Dan between his force and Lords Cornwallis and Rawdon who were in pursuit. Cornwallis raised his standard at Hillsborough, North Carolina, and was joined by the Tories in response to a proclamation issued by him. To check the designs of the loyalists, Greene on the 15th Feb., 1781, ordered Lieutenant-colonel Lee and his Virginia legion, Captain Oldham with his veteran companies of Marylanders, and General Andrew Pickens, with the South Carolina militia, to recross the Dan, gain the front of Cornwallis, and cut off some of his lines of communication. This was promptly and quietly done. Learning that Tarleton with his legion had passed up the Haw river, a movement in pursuit was made. The greatest secrecy being necessary, as the enemy were not aware of the Americans' return to North Carolina, it was determined to assume the character of a reenforcement to Tarleton. Circumstances favored this *ruse*, and while in the vicinity of Tarleton, a chance led the Americans to a new adventure. On the 25th of February they were met by two young countrymen, well mounted, who, on being accosted by the Americans in the character of loyalists, announced themselves as scouts from a party of Tories, in search of Tarleton's camp. They were conveyed to Colonel Lee; who, being informed of their character, took the needful precautions, and assumed the part of Tarleton. He received the loyalist scouts with great cordiality, and their information with satisfaction. One of them, under escort, was sent to Colonel Pyle, in command of the Tories—with a request to him to draw his troops on the side of the road, in order that the weary column might pass to its encampment without delay. The other messenger was detained by Lee. When the head of the American column came within sight of the Tories, it halted, and Lee advanced to meet Colonel Pyle, who, at the head of four hundred well-mounted and well-armed men, had formed on the right side of the road, and, with the greatest deference, awaited the approach of his supposed friend.

The Americans then passed along in front of the Tories, and Lee, who was on the extreme right, was in the act of taking Pyle by the hand, when a fire on the extreme left of the Tories gave notice of discovery. The evergreens worn in the hats of Pickens' militia were recognized as the badge of republicanism, and an immediate fire was opened on Eggleston's cavalry in the rear of the American column. It was immediately returned; the *ruse* was patent, and, in a second, the engagement was general. It was short, but bloody. The surprise of the Tories, and the dexterity of the Americans; the unfavorable position of the one, the nervous preparation of the other, did not long leave in the result doubtful. Ninety of the Tories were killed on the spot, and nearly all were wounded, while not one man was lost to the Americans. Those who were able to escape found shelter with Tarleton, who was only a mile distant from the scene of slaughter, and who was so much affected by the tales of the fugitives, that he hastily recrossed the Haw, and, with all speed, returned to Hillsborough. While

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..... EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 29, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

Col. Wm. P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, is the senatorial delegate to the radical State convention.

Marsh and his wife arrived in New York on 21.

The Treasury Department received during the last week from San Francisco fourteen tons of silver coin in anticipation of the period for commencing the circulation of silver. This will amount to a half million.

The investigation into the post-office department, shows great frauds under the management of the former P. M. General, Cresswell.

The Foreign Relations Committee reported back the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England with a recommendation that it be not confirmed. It was placed on the calendar with an adverse report for future consideration.

The New York republicans in their state convention instructed in favor of Senator Conkling for president. The instructions were not carried by a unanimous vote. This is another nail in the third term coffin.

We publish in this issue the proceedings of the democratic state convention which assembled at Lancaster, on Wednesday 22. The deliberations throughout were characterised by harmony and good feeling, and will find endorsement with every good democrat. There was no nomination for state officers as none are to be elected next fall unless a vacancy should occur through death or otherwise, but the duties of the convention were solely with reference to the presidential election—appointing an electoral ticket, electing delegates to the national convention and choosing a state central committee. These duties were all well performed, and a sound platform adopted which will also be found in this issue of the Reporter.

Hiester Clymer is just now getting a full measure of abuse from the republican organs. But what for? What are they scolding at him for? Never had a man a cleaner record. Did Mr. Clymer steal? No. Did he engage in corrupt practices? No. Did he bribe any one? No. Did he perjure himself? No. Neither of these crimes is he accused of, yet the mouthpieces of Grantism and apologists of corruption are scolding Mr. Clymer like a harem of fishwomen, and why? Simply because the faithful member from Berks is investigating the frauds against the government, and has found Grant's secretary of war, Mr. Belknap, guilty of disgraceful practices, which a republican congress heretofore refused to look into and expose. If the republican organs were honest they would stand by Mr. Clymer, now that he is finding out the plunderers. The democracy broke up corruption in its own ranks by having Tweed prosecuted for his stealings, and only recently kicked Josephs out of their state convention because he was not a fit subject in a body that was determined on reform and driving corruptionists from place and power.

All the abuse that the fishwomen at the head of republican organs can heap upon Mr. Clymer, will not deter him from doing his duty even though it pull down the great hippopotamus in the white house, who has been receiving his divies from the plunderings practiced by the office-holders under him.

The rag-baby in the Lancaster platform is a mighty wee one, and it requires considerable inflation before it can be found there at that. Sensible democrats were in council and they were true to the ancient faith of the party.

Mr. James Black, chairman of the Prohibition State committee, has just issued a call for the election of two delegates from each Congressional district to the Prohibition National Convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is the settled policy of the Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania to run local tickets for the Legislature in every district in the State next fall. Their calculation is that on a direct vote for legislators they can poll double the vote they gave to their State ticket last fall.

In the Chicago whisky trials on Friday two ex-revenue officials testified to having received, respectively, $1,700 and $2,500 as compensation for services rendered members of the ring.

In the senate on 24, the bill providing that Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania may be retired on account of ill health, although he has not reached the age of seventy years was taken up and amended so as to provide that he should resign at the end of six months after his retirement, and then passed.

The resolutions passed by the democratic state convention at Lancaster will meet the approval of every honest man. There is no repetition of last year's blunder at Erie—our best and most trusty leaders were at Lancaster and gave the doings of the convention a healthy cast. Wallace, Buckalew, Dill, and other honest and patriotic democrats, had an eye only to the good of the democratic organization and the country, and the corruptionists were given as wide a berth as possible.

One of the best things that the Lancaster convention did was to kick Sam Josephs out. Sam's few friends up here may think it rough treatment for their old comrad, but that is the right way to purify the democratic party. If the democracy succeeds in putting out a few more of the same stripe the party will be the better for it.

The democracy of the counties should follow the example of the democracy in the recent state convention, and put down their corrupt local politicians and squelch out the rings. With a purified organization we can go before the people in the next presidential campaign and get their support. Honesty, honest government, and honest men must be our watchwords, if we would win.

The republican state convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, 29. The Cameron influence predominates among the delegates. Will give further particulars in our next. The convention will pronounce for Hartranft for president, with Blaine for second choice.

How are you Sam Josephs? Who is your choice for speaker now? Good bye, Samifel.

STARTLING FRAUD.

$400,000 STOLEN FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

A Hideous Revelation.

Washington, March 25.—The house committee on invalid pensions brought to light to-day a swindling operation in the pension office, which for magnitude exceeds anything that the investigating committees of the present congress have yet developed. Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Rice, of Ohio, have been particularly energetic in unearthing these frauds, and it is believed that the present exposure is only the first revelation of a systematic course of robbery which has existed in the pension office for years.

Henry Von Aernam, of New York, was commissioner of pensions from 1869 until sometime in 1874. During his administration of the office C. W. Seaton, of Albany, was chief clerk, and Mr. Seaton's testimony to-day substantiated the circumstantial evidence that has been in possession of the committee for some time. When Von Aernam was commissioner 2,300 dormant bounty land-warrants for 160 acres of land each had accumulated in the office, being the warrants of persons who were dead or had forfeited them otherwise. The regulations of the office prevent any one employed therein from giving any information as to the number of persons in whose names these dormant warrants exist. At this time there were three lawyers, named Cheney, Mason, Van Meter, of Peoria, Ill., and Hill, of Dunkirk, N. Y., engaged in the prosecution of claims against the government in Washington. Von Aernam was an intimate friend of this legal trio, and the documentary evidence in the possession of the committee shows that he gave the lawyers the information on which the swindle was perpetrated. An order was made on the commissioner by Van Meter, as administrator for the 2,300 dormant warrants, and without the least investigation they were handed over. The place for the name of the administrator or guardian on the warrants was left blank, and the trio made them out, putting in either Cheney, Van Meter or Hill's names as administrator or guardian for the persons to whom the warrant were then put upon the market in Boston, New York and other places. Their market value at that time was $170 to $200 a piece, making the entire batch worth about $400,000. The evidence as to what portion of this sum Von Aernam received is not conclusive, but it could not have been less than $100,000. Seaton testified that he investigated one hundred of these warrants after they were issued and found them all fraudulent, proving conclusively that in no instance did the proceeds of the sale of warrants go to the persons to whom they rightfully belonged. The entire 2,300 spurious warrants were issued within one year.

The representative delegates to the democratic state convention from this county—elected a short time ago by the reconvening of the county convention—were Dr. Dobbins and Dr. Hillibish. Dr. Dobbins attended the convention but Dr. Hillibish did not, because he did not wish to be elected for the place, and persons who were present at the reassembling of the convention, seemed authorized to say for Dr. Hillibish that he did not wish to be a delegate and would not attend if elected. The Doctor's non-attendance at the Lancaster convention confirms the declarations that were made for him at the time referred to. Why this thing was thus set up contrary to the Doctor's wishes will be for those about Bellefonte to explain who did the work knowing that Dr. Hillibish would not serve if elected. No blame attaches to the Doctor for this trick, but it was a concocted thing on the part of a few Bellefonters who misled the delegates of *that* neighborhood into dictating who should be the man from this side, although all the delegates *from this side—excepting two*—voted for a gentleman from Pennsvalley of the strictest honor and democracy, but the delegates from the other side said No, and voted for a gentleman who it was known would not accept.

Such dictation by a few around Bellefonte must be stopped. Pennsvalley democrats must be allowed to say whom they desire when certain places are to be filled from this side, and dictation like the above (and as we had in an instance one year ago) will be resented at the ballot-box by our people, because it is a direct insult to the sterling democracy of this side, to which they will not submit.

At a reassembling of a convention like the one above, the attendance from townships at a distance from Bellefonte, is meagre, giving a few wire-pullers in that town the opportunity of drumming up a full representation from the districts around the county town, and these they use to fix matters to serve their purposes, totally disregarding the wishes of the democracy of Pennsvalley and other sections. Pennsvalley democrats must not submit to these insults and will not, as the ones who engage in them may find out to their sorrow.

It is conceded that this side of the county shall have one of the two members to the legislature and one of the two delegates to state convention, and the same is conceded to the Bellefonte side of our county. Now it is no more than proper and fair that as regards those positions, the democracy of this side of the county should be allowed *their choice*—yet this has been denied them several times of late. Such a course, it must be seen, will work ill for the party. The democracy of Pennsvalley will not permit to it a few over here who always go against this side, excepted.

In Dauphin county, which is a legislative district, with several representatives, like Centre, the delegates of the different sections of that county to which is conceded a representative or representative delegate, settle that matter for themselves, and the city of Harrisburg, although represented in the county convention, is not allowed to dictate to the country democrats *who* shall be their nominees. Any other plan would endanger the harmony of the party, and it must be so in Centre. The democracy of Pennsvalley have the power to assert their rights; our townships furnish the democratic majorities, and our people are not made of the cowardly material that will suffer itself to be imposed upon.

If we are to have a member to the legislature from this side, that man must be the one whom the majority of the people over here desire, and so with any other position that is to be filled—standing upon the same footing—and the thing must not be fixed by votes manipulated by Bellefonters. The democracy of this side of the county concede the same to their democratic brethern of the other side.

$1500 *FOR AN INTRODUCTION TO* BELKNAP.

Washington, March 21.—John S. Evans testified before the war department expenditures committee this afternoon concerning his tradership at Fort Sill. He says he paid General Rice, of Iowa, $1,500 for introducing him to Secretary Belknap. Nothing further was elicited, except what has already been published.

What might the market price be now for an introduction to Belknap? That article is scarcely in demand now, and would not command a chaw of tobacco from any imp in the Reporter office. Whew! $1500 for an introduction to Belknap! "The fool and his money were soon parted."

THE TREASURY BOOKS.

SENATOR DAVIS' INQUIRY AS TO THE ALTERATIONS IN THE REPORTS.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, in January made several speeches in which he charged that there had been distinct alterations in accounts and figures in the financial reports, especially in the public debt statements. The Senate committee on finance have just sent the Treasury Department these speeches, and asked an explanation of the following points: In 1871, during Senator Boutwell's administration, wholesale changes were made in the tables, showing the public debt at the close of each fiscal year, thirty or forty reports having been already made. The sum of these alterations amounted in the aggregate to an increase in the public debt of over $247,000,000. The changes referred to date back to 1866. At that time the public debt was at its minimum. Each year after that the Register of the Treasury made annual statements of the public debt, and these were sent to Congress unchanged, each report agreeing as to the debt of former years with the reports that had preceded, until 1870, the year after Mr. Boutwell took the portfolio, when many changes were made in the figures often published. For instance, a statement for the debt for 1867, having once been made up and sent to Congress, all subsequent reports for that year ought to agree with it. The finance reports from 1868 to 1870 did thus agree, but between the publication of the reports for 1870 and 1871 an increase was made in this item for 1867 by which it appears to have been increased nearly $21,000,000. To make this statement exact, it will appear by Boutwell's Register's report that the amount which had been stated as the public debt on the 1st of July, 1865, was $1,000,000,000 and every subsequent year till 1871, when it was reported by the Register as being $1,220,000,000. It has been repeated at the last figure every year since. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from these obvious discrepancies is that the Register of the Treasury changed the figures in the report of 1871, and Senator Davis and the Senate committee want to know who did it and what it was done for. Senator Boutwell undertook to answer Senator Davis' speeches, but he did not touch these points.—*Times, special.*

A CLEAR CASE AGAINST BELKNAP.

Testimony of Mr. Marsh.

Washington, March 22.—The witness Caleb P. Marsh arrived here early this morning, but was not heard of until 4 o'clock this evening, when he was subjected to about two hours of searching examination by a sub-committee of the judiciary committee, consisting of Messrs. Eaps Hunton, of Virginia, democrat; William P. Lynde, of Wisconsin, Greeley liberal, and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, republican, the several shades of political sentiment in the house being duly represented in the three gentlemen. The witness was thoroughly self-possessed and gave his testimony without hesitation, except on a few occasions, when he asked time to think or to recollect in forming an answer to a question. He was dressed in fashionable style, with gray hose evening pantaloons, high standing collar and cloth necktie. Opinions differ as to the weight of the evidence elicited by the committee, the three several gentlemen of which had attended with such others as their duties to get at the facts in proof of the Secretary's guilt. The witness repeated on his assertion that he had sent the first payment of $1,450 to Mrs. Belknap, and the committee are in possession of evidence that this package was receipted for to the express company by General Belknap. At present no part of the testimony would the witness say that he had ever conversed with General Belknap on the subject of the payments of money, which, after the first instalment to Mrs. Belknap, were all transmitted to Gen. Belknap or disposed of as he directed.

Mr. Marsh was requested to be at the capitol at ten o'clock in the morning, when examination will be resumed. Mrs. Marsh, although subpœnaed, remains in New York pleading illness, and will not be required to come before the committee on expenditures in the war department unless it becomes necessary to establish, through her, the alleged confession or statement of Mrs. Belknap that she (Mrs. Belknap) had shared in the proceeds of the allowance of the Kentucky railroad claim by the then secretary of war.

SECRET-SERVICE CORRUPTION.

How a Government Detective Proceeded Against The Ku-klux.

Washington, March 23.—Secret-service agents of the Administration are almost daily turning State's evidence and revealing the disgraceful doings of Grant's tools.

Whiteley, ex-Chief of the Secret-Service and one of the safe burglary conspirators who was indicted and tried but escaped by a packed jury, recently returned here from Colorado and has been summoned to appear before several investigating committees of the house. To-day he testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He swore that in 1871 Attorney-General Ackerman gave him an unlimited order on the disbursing clerk of the Treasury to draw as much money as was needed to procure arrest of the leaders of the Ku-Klux outrages in the Southern States. Whitley made one or two trips to South Carolina and Georgia, and came back well armed with exaggerated stories to circulate in the North about fearful outrages which had never been committed, and which he was to use to the Administration for political purposes. Then he sent detectives South to work up the cases. These detectives were mostly relatives of Whitley, to whom he would give $1,000 or $2,000 each with instructions to establish a grocery store or saloon or any other business they liked, and use it as a blind to obtain information about Ku-Klux operations. The witness very frankly stated in the majority of cases he never heard from these detectives after they became established in grocery stores or on farms, and that the information that he did obtain from the few was only of evil to circulate blood-curdling stories. Mr. Whitley spent between $130,000 and $150,000 in this way, and he neglected to tell the committee how much of this amount he appropriated to himself. His story was the old story of a detective hunger...who Ku Kluxed Alabama by manufacturing his crimes and using the unrestricted powers of the Force bill to intimidate and disfranchise entire counties by wholesale arrests of innocent people who were never even convicted in courts controlled by Grant.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, via Havana, March 15.—The revolutionists captured Jalapa on the 12th inst.

The state of Vera Cruz was, on the 13th inst., declared in a state of siege. The insurgents occupied the railroad between this city and the capital yesterday, but they permit trains to pass.

The primary meeting of congress will be held on the 20th inst., the regular opening of the session will take place April 1.

Galveston, Texas, March 24.—The Brownsville special to the news says: Yesterday afternoon Gen. Lebarza gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at half past four o'clock. He informed them when they met that the object of the meeting was to raise $200,000 to pay his people and place the city in a state of defense. He offered a premium of 30 per cent in custom house bonds, saying it was a friendly offer and if it was not accepted he would raise the money by force and not scruple to use severe means, that if necessary to seize the merchants to effect his object, he would do so. He said he had the interests of his government in his hands and he would subserve them at all hazards. The merchants present were then called on to subscribe to the war. When Señor Antonio Lagoria was called he said he was unable to subscribe. He was immediately confined in the artillery quarters, and is there yet. He can be released by subscribing $10,000. Ten thousand dollars has been demanded from the house of Don Francisco Arnedias. The manager of the firm is an American citizen and is in New Orleans at present. Some of the members of the firm are on this side. Last night $30,000 was subscribed, and to day $14,800. This sum falls short $7,000 of what is needed now.

William M. Lloyd, debtor, and of the firm of W. M. Lloyd & Co., bankers of Altoona, filed a list of his creditors at the United States Commissioner's office, Pittsburgh on the 16th inst. The list is a long one, and the following is the recapitulation:

Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona	$503,900.68
Lloyd, & Co., Ebensburg	170,714.74
Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., N. Y.	98,347.45
Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Tyrone	149,942.68
Huff & Co., of Liverpool, Ohio	21,855.66
Lloyd, Huff & Watt, Latrobe	72,231.56
Total	$1,016,462.26

The petitioning creditor is Thomas Ritchey. An order was made in the United States District Court, referring to Register Swan the question as to whether the petitioning creditors constitute a legal quorum.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Lancaster, Pa. March 22.—The Democratic State Convention met in Fulton Hall.

Mr. H. B. Wright, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and Hon Wm. A. Playford, of Fayette, was elected temporary Chairman by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Playford returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, counseled harmony and advised the exposure of corruption wherever it existed. He said there should be no hesitancy in declaring for the right principles.

The following resolution was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That one representative from each Senatorial district be selected as a Committee on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions, and that the resolutions be referred to the Convention without debate; that the Convention select four Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, two Representative delegates from each Congressional district, and that the Convention select the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The call of the roll showed about fifteen contested seats, most of them from Philadelphia and Luzerne. After the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, Organization and Resolutions the Convention adjourned until three o'clock.

The committee on credentials had many contestants before them. There was an immense throng outside the committee room. During the sessions there was considerable excitement.

The convention reassembled at half past four o'clock. Robert E. Monoghan, of West Chester, was elected permanent chairman by a unanimous vote. Fifty vice presidents and numerous secretaries were elected. A committee of two was sent to the committee on credentials to know when they would be ready to report, and returned saying the report would be ready at half-past five o'clock. The convention adjourned till then. During the recess W. C. Plummer made a speech.

The convention reassembled at half past five o'clock. The committee were not ready to report, and a further recess was taken until half past seven.

On the reassembling of the convention the committee on credentials reported generally in favor of the contestants as follows: George McIntire, declared elected in the Twenty-eighth Philadelphia district substituted Samuel Josephs, Mr. Woodruff, of Cambria, moved that Mr. Josephs be not admitted as a substitute. In view of the opposition to him Mr. Josephs withdrew.

Hon. Robert E. Monaghan of Chester county, upon taking the chair, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, stated that corruption is the enemy that confronts us on every hand to-day.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE.

The Democratic party ruled us for three quarters of a century, and all that is great in this country belongs to that party. It added Louisiana, Texas, Florida, &c., to our domain and made our entire people peaceful, powerful, prosperous and happy. The Republicans have secured power and are responsible for all the corruptions of the day. It makes its home with us, in the very capitol of the nation, and taxes all alike, the poor as well as the rich to maintain its ascendency.

OBJECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is the purpose of the Democratic party to stand for the people and to bring all culprits to condign punishment without fear, favor or affection. Again thanking you for the honor conferred, the Convention is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Stanley Woodward, of Luzerne, presented a resolution that the convention present for the consideration of the democratic party of the Union the name of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for President, being well assured that his nomination and election would secure an administration distinguished by the simplicity, economy and personal purity of former days. The resolution was laid on the table.

James P. Barr of Pittsburg, W. Cooper Talley, of Delaware, Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, H. M. North, of Lancaster, William M. Reily, of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer, of Berks, A. H. Dill, of Union, W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Jeremiah S. Black, of York, Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, James Ellis, Schuylkill and and William L. Scott, of Erie, were nominated for delegates at large to the national democratic convention at St. Louis.

Messrs Wallace, Clymer, Dill and North were elected. Mr. Wallace had 209 votes; Clymer, 210; Dill, 168; and North, 140.

Mr. Wallace nominated Charles R. Backalew to head the electoral ticket of Pennsylvania, and moved that he be elected by acclamation which was followed by applause. Mr. Buckalew was selected without opposition.

Messrs. S. B. Wilson, of Beaver, Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, William Scott, of Erie, and C. Heydrick, of Venango, were nominated for the remaining portion of electors at large.

Mr. Wilson was elected, receiving 115 votes to 54 for Mr. Fox and 53 for Mr. Hendricks.

The chairman announced the election of a chairman of the state committee as in order. The following persons were nominated: William McClelland, of Pittsburgh; William McCandless, of Philadelphia; Jno. Miller, of Chester; B. F. Meyers, or Harrisburg.

FIRST BALLOT.

M'Candless	71
Myers	58
Miller	36
M'Clelland	79

SECOND BALLOT.

McCandless	78
McClelland	86
Myers	50
Miller.	22

No choice.

While the third ballot was in progress it was discovered that a Philadelphian, not a delegate was personating one. At the direction of the chairman he was removed from the hall amid the applause of the convention.

The third ballot resulted as follows;

McClelland	113
McCandless	53
Meyers	53

Several delegates changed their votes from Mr. Meyers and one from Mr. McCandless to Mr. Clelland, increasing his vote to 120, a majority of all the votes.

The chairman announced the selection of Mr. McClelland, after which the names of members of the state committee were announced.

ELECTORS.

1 Robert F. Sheif.
2 George R. Bell.
3 William H. Wright.
4 Thomas E. Gaskill.
5 John Morgan.
6 Dr. John A. Morrison.
7 Col. O. Jones.
8 William K. Hawk.
9 Joel L. Lightner.
10 Henry T. Trumbauer.
11 George H. Rowland.
12 John Nealon.
13 J. B. M'Camant.
14 Daniel D. Boas.
15 J. B. M'Collum.
16 F. W. Knox.
17 John H. Uhl.
18 Thomas Bower.
19 David Small.
20 Sebastian Wimmer.
21 James J. Haslett.
22 John B. Guthrie.
23 R. N. Gibson.
24 David S. Morris.
25 R. B. Browne.
26 Thomas W. Grayson.
27 Benjamin F. Morris.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1 Geo. M. Reily.
2 John R. Rush and Thos. D. Pearce.
3 Samuel J. Randall and S. J. McMullen.
4 W. N. M'Grath and Henry Donahue.
5 John Fullerton and Frederick Gerker.
6 R. E. Monaghan and J. B. Rhoades.
7 George Ross and Jas. B. Gotwald.
8 Amos B. Wanner and Evan Mishler.
9 W. Hayes Grier and J. L. Steinmetz.
10 William Mutchler and Thomas B. Metzgar.
11 David Lowry and A. G. Broadhead, jr.
12 Hendrick B. Wright and James Corbett.
13 W. M. Ramsey.
14 George W. Ryan and Geo. H. Spang.
15 R. A. Packer and W. H. Dimmick.
16 John B. Bock and George D. Jackson.
17 R. L. Johnson and E. L. Kerr.
18 Dr. A. J. Fisher and John A. Magee.
19 F. E. Beltzhoover and Thomas Hoover.
20 A. C. Noyes and Thomas M. Attley.
21 Charles E. Boyle and Alex. Patton.
22 Anthony F. Keating and W. J. Brennan.
23 Malcolm Hay and Alex. G. Cochrane.
24 W. B. Dunlap and Janthus Buntley.
25 Silas M. Clarke and H. N. Lee.
26 John T. Bard and James A. Stranahan.
27 Robert L. Coffin and J. Ross Thompson.

Mr. Wallace, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted.

The democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention met, reasserts its oft repeated declarations of devotion to all of the provisions of the federal constitution and to a perpetual union of the states, pledges itself to rigid fidelity to public trusts, to a pure and economical administration of the federal, state and municipal governments, to local self government in every section, to honest payment of the public debt, and to sound preservation of the public faith. They see, with humiliation and alarm, the evidences of bribery, fraud and speculation in high places, the distress that prevails and the wide spread of financial ruin that impends over the people of the states, and they charge that these evils are the direct fruits of the present government the unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance and corruption of the republican party and its officials, and inviting all of every shade of political opinion who believe in official purity and fidelity, to the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having regard for the interests of the whole people and not of a class, in the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and in a policy which under the constitution keeps abreast of the progress and civilization of the age to unite with them, they declare.

First. That the civil service of the government has become corrupt and is made the object of personal gain, and infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that the wholesome penalties of the law should be used with vigor to enforce official accountability.

Second. That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge them in charge of the subject at Washington to prompt, thorough and exhaustive examination of their respective fields of labor.

Third. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in federal state and municipal administration as a practical means toward lessening the burdens of the house of representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the federal government to a just standard and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth. That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, who have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of congress and by the President, would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of the centennial celebration of American independence, and that the recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message, and its endorsement and passage by a republican house of representatives at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious and timely.

Fifth. That the democracy of Pennsylvania cordially approve of those provisions of the state constitution to wit: The eighteenth section of the third article and the second section of the tenth article which protect not only school funds but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fully illustrate that doctrine of the separation of church and state which has always been a cardinal one with the democratic party.

Sixth. That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute, and it is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business man and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh. That gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the republic and that congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interest of the people.

Eighth. That the present depression of all our national industries which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood is the direct inevitable fruit of extravagance and of reckless and dishonest republican tampering with the finances of the country, and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of state and of the house. We call upon the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practicable measures which shall eventually enable the treasury of the United States to keep its plighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the federal government which shall give us performance for promises, and restore solvency to the nation by restoring prosperity to the people.

Resolved, That in common with the people of our sister states, we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the government of the British crown, marking as it did the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of the one commonwealth and city the city where independence was declared.

HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Beautiful Women of Grant's Shoddy Court—Their Quarrels and Their Downfall.

[*From the Capital.*]

We published some extracts from anonymous letters said to be written by the wife of a late Cabinet officer, and now we call attention to the transaction that is being investigated, which tells why he left the Cabinet and how these letters came to be written.

A wealthy gentleman of New York, of the name of Lamar, since dead, had certain claims being adjudicated that amounted to some four or five hundred thousand dollars. These claims were, with many others of the sort, at last decided in Lamar's favor, but from this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. As the case turned on this appeal upon the same law and evidence, affected a class almost like a test case was selected and argued before the Supreme Court, and eventually decided in favor of the claimants. But Attorney-General Williams neglected or refused to dismiss the appeals.

Mr. Lamar, anxious to secure his money left New York for Washington, saying to his friends that he could afford to expend fifty thousand dollars to secure the the dismissal. Arriving in Washington, he employed, of course, Benjamin F. Butler, and then, of course, went in search of Judge Louis Dent. He found the last named confined by the sickness that eventually terminated in his death. He (Lamar), however approached Mrs. Dent, saying that he wished to retain her husband as his attorney, and tendered her a written contract, by which he agreed to pay a fee of twenty-five thousand dollars contingent upon the dismissal of the appeal. Mrs. Dent said that her husband was too ill to approach on business, but as the Attorney-General, Williams, was in the habit of calling almost daily to inquire after Judge Dent's health, she would consult him and give Mr. Lamar an answer next day.

The Attorney-General called, was consulted, and advised Mrs. Dent to accept the proposition, as, sooner or later the appeal would have to be dismissed, and her husband might as well secure the fee as any other attorney, and so Mrs. Dent closed with Mr. Lamar.

A few days after, Mrs. Grant called on her sister, Mrs. Dent, in some excitement, and said that Mrs. Williams had been to see her and complained that Mrs. Dent was creating a scandal in the attempt to use the family influence to move the Attorney-General, in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Dent, alarmed at this, returned the contract to Mr. Lamar. Within a short time thereafter the appeal was dismissed, and Mr. Lamar returned to New York, reporting the expenditure he was called upon to make in securing an early adjustment of his claim.

Mrs. Dent was naturally indignant at the result, and brought an influence to bear that ended in Mr Williams being forced from the Cabinet. All this was purely social, and among her enemies Mrs. Williams found the Belknaps and Robesons the most bitter. The three ladies, in intellect, beauty, and influence, were nearly equal, but Mrs. Williams had to give way to the higher power of the court. She was not the woman to retire without a struggle hence the fight that began with anonymous letters, and ends in the disgrace of one of her opponents, and, if current report can be relied on, the downfall of the other.

MOODY'S SERMONS.

Mr. Moody read parts of 3d and 15th chapters of I. Corinthians, and after the 123d hymn, "Work, for the night is coming," had been sung, he read as the text for his discourse the 3d verse of the 12th chapter of Daniel. "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament."

"They that be wise—not may shine—*shall* shine," he began, and then continued that perhaps not in this world would they shine for many of the greatest and best men of the world had died before they had been appreciated. To be honest every one must acknowledge that he wants to shine here, and people don't need preachers to incline them to such a desire. God does not say great statesmen—the great men of this world—shall shine in heaven. There are few that can shine here in this world—that can make a name here but it isn't so in God's work. Everyone can both labor and shine in His service, even the humblest. As examples of those who by humble works have earned glory, the instances of the poor woman, the one who broke the alabaster box of ointment over the Savior's feet, and the other who dropped her two mites into the box, were cited. After thus illustrating how the humblest means, with a faithful heart, could be turned to the glory of God, Mr. Moody very earnestly urged that the christian should not rely on his or her personal influence upon some erring person to bring him to the Lord. By a calculation he showed how many converts could be made if each one of the 6,000 present would endeavor to save one soul a year for the next fifty years. "What we want in New York," he said, "is to get down to individual work. The world is just waiting to be invited to Christ. I make it a point to come soul about his eternal welfare every day." He then told how one night, very late, as he was going home, after a day in which he failed to avail himself of any opportunity of speaking to any one on this subject, he saw a man standing under a street light, and he went up to him and placing his hand on his shoulder, spoke to him kindly. The man recognized Mr Moody, and cursed him, and invited him to mind his own business. After day he got a mutual acquaintance to go to Mr. Moody to caution him against such personal interference with strangers. "If I saw a man," exclaimed Mr. Moody, "walking off a bridge on a dark night, would I wait for an introduction before telling him of his danger? There no matter at 5 o'clock in the morning, that same man went to Mr. Moody's house, and confessed that he had enjoyed no peace of mind since the kind sporoach angry repulsion episode under the gaslight. He soon became a most active and enthusiastic worker in the Lord's cause. The recital of this incident was so simple and earnest, and Mr. Moody was so much affected himself by the memory it recalled, that many in the house were visibly and audibly affected. Groans and amens were heard from many quarters, and men and women sat with hardkerchiefs at their eyes. He then gave advice to the Christians. "Don't be so anxious to get a good seat yourself!" he vehemently exclaimed. "Don't take those seats up here!" sweeping his arm over the semicircle of front seats. "Go and get some poor and unconverted person and bring him to here, and then you walk up and down the streets, if there is no room in here, till the meeting is over, and then walk home with him." From his sermon Mr. Moody continued in a very earnest prayer and then pronounced the benediction.

For Women Only.

Mr. Moody's text was from the third chapter of Genesis, and the ninth verse.

"And the Lord called unto Adam, and said unto him, where art thou?" This, said Mr. Moody, was the first question that God put to man after the fall, and every woman ought to be interested in it because it was Eve that led Adam astray. He then divided his audience into three classes and addressed himself first to those who professed to be Christians. Of such, he asked, "Where do you stand? can you think of any soul you've led to Christ?" He held that each person was a curse or a blessing—either made the world better or worse by his living in it, and those who do most harm are those who make cold hollow professions of being Christians. People of the world won't believe in Christianity, because these lukewarm Christians, while they make professions, make no personal efforts to help their fellow-men. One good praying mother does more to upset infidelity than all the books in the world. To illustrate the danger of parents becoming inactive and indifferent to their children's eternal welfare, Mr. Moody described a father as falling asleep while his child was playing at his side, and waking to find the little creature strayed away and fallen over a precipice and killed. Much affected by the sad story, the people did not proceed, and Mr. Moody's own eyes were moistened. This part of the sermon was devoted particularly to a fervent exhortation to mothers to set Godly examples to their children, for, said he, if children lose confidence in mothers they wont have confidence in anyone. The second class he addressed was composed of those who never had made profession and to them he urged the truth that the shortcomings of Christians is no excuse for them "I hope," said he, "you'll have no rest; I hope you can't sleep, I hope you'll have no peace till you accept Christ!" One of the most affecting anecdotes of this sermon was of two brothers soldiers, who fighting side by side in battle, were separated forever by a ball passing through the breast of one. As he lay dying in the midst of the fight he sent his last message to his mother and then exclaimed: "It's glorious to die looking up." This was to give opportunity to say that to die so glorious a death one must always live "looking up."

At the close of the sermon Mr. Moody instituted a short season of silent prayer for God's blessing on Christians and backsliders present, and asked all who desired to share in it to rise. Here and there dotting the whole mass of people, women arose, with bowed heads and eyes red with weeping. Several hundred stood up at this time for prayer, and then Mr. Moody asked God to bless them. Then during the singing of the hymn "I need thee every hour," those desirous of special and religious of special conversation were invited to meet Messrs. Moody and Sankey and the "Christian workers" in the Inquiry room, and a large number thronged thither.

Kilpatrick does not back down. He writes: "I said General Butterfield wrote me a letter offering $20,000 for the Collectorship of the port of New York. He denies it. Let the committee summon me. No doubt the committee will.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber with the Cash—for three months 50 cents; six months $1 00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

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ALL GOODS are guaranteed to be right or the money refunded. All orders filled promptly, accompanied by the money.

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FOUR PANEL DOORS, $1.88 each.
BLINDS and SHUTTERS $1.50 to $1.75 per Window
PURE WHITE LEAD $10.00 per 100 lbs.
TRACE CHAINS, Straight or Twisted 7 ft. $1 00.
HARROW TEETH, 4½ cts. per lb
STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, 50 cts.
" CORN PLOW SHOVELS 75 to 90.
" Lg. HANDLE SHOVELS, 63 cts.
" HOES, 38 cts.
HAY RAKES, 25 cts.

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Cooking Stoves----Complete,
7 Inches. 8 Inches. 9 Inches.
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25,000 pieces WALL PAPERS & BORDERS,
from $1 00 to $1 50 per piece.

Come and See our STOCK.

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Lewistown, mar 29 y.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY 30, MAR 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secr. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEILACHER, Secr. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETING, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation that any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞ Subscribers sending their subscription to this office, can see on the address on each paper, whether credit has been given—that answers same as a receipt.

—A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, will be held in the Lutheran church, at this place, on Thursday evening, 30. Brethern from Bellefonte will be present to assist. All are cordially invited to attend.

— FIRE.—Brushvalley has had another fire. The store of our friend J. F. Throne, at Centre Mills, we are sorry to learn, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Thursday night, 23, about 12 o'clock. The building and entire stock of goods were consumed.

All the books, papers, Post-Office as well as a good many goods, were saved. It is supposed that it was robbed and afterwards fired, to prevent suspicion.

Mr. Throne, we are informed, had an insurance of $3,000 in the Sun company.

—Michael Ulrich, saddler, at Millheim, makes first class work. Any style and price of harness, made on short notice, as well as all other work in his line. Mr. Ulrich has long experience as a saddler and turns out faultless work at prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

—On Tuesday night of last week, the smoke-house and wash-house of James Lingle, near this place, were destroyed by fire. There was a large quantity of meat in the smoke-house which was considerably damaged.

—Mill-owners and farmers wanting castings can have them made without flaw or fault at Wm. P. Duncan & Co's., who have the best and most complete machine shops in this part of the state. Prices satisfactory and no imperfect work turned out. See adv.

—The Clinton Republican says that marble has been discovered on Shuman Zimmreman's farm at Heckley, Centre county, said to be equal to the finest Italian marble. It possesses a beautiful bronze surface, and is susceptible of an extraordinary polish.

—The "Guarantee" Wanamaker & Brown give is not a mere nominal thing, but a signed contract protecting those who buy at 6th and Market, Philadelphia.

—On the 14th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Managers of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company:

Henry Krumrine, John Bower, Jr., Frank Bowersox, D. O. Bower, R. V. Glover.

—When you see a man that shuffles loosely along, with his knees knocking together and his toes pointing in—whose eyes roll furtively and whose hand is ever suddenly jerking itself above his head as if warding off a blow, you can rely upon it that that man is haunted by a mother-in-law—but when you see a party who lifts his feet high, and holds his nose in the air, and has one eye shut in a knowing manner, and whose mouth is distended with a self-complacent grin, and who seems to feel *good all over*; you can bet your last cent he has ju-t bought a new "Domestic" sewing machine for his wife.

—Elias Klingler writes us from Ellwood, Ill., March 21: Still much mud as usual this winter. The roads are so bad that when John Cronmiller and family arrived here, we brought them from the depot behind a four-horse team.

—Read the advertisement of F. G. Franciscus, in the Reporter. Centre county folks who deal in Mifflin county will find the best bargains at Franciscus—he is a well known business man and always reliable—his prices are given in his advertisement.

—Buffalo, New York.—We are informed that the Directors of School District, No. 1, village of Greenwood, have engaged for the summer term, Mr. G. B. Crawford, of Penn Hall, Pa. Mr. Crawford is a young man of experience and ability, and we trust will prove a worthy and exemplary member in society among us. He is engaged in teaching the winter term in School District, No. 4.

— The suits against Harris township subscribers on the railroad stock-books will be tried at Lewisburg on a change of venue from Centre to Union county. The parties sued refuse to pay alleging nonfulfillment of promises on the part of the railroad company in the location of the road.

— The barn of Mrs. Elizabeth Shetterly in Chapman township, Snyder county, was totally destroyed by fire about noon on Friday last. All the grain, hay and a buggy were consumed. Loss about $700 and no insurance. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

—THE SPRING TERM OF PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The School will open on Monday, April 17th. Tuition and boarding at reasonable rates. For particulars address the Principal.
REV. D. M. WOLF,
30 mar 3t. Penn Hall, Centre Co.

— ITEMS.—Mike Hess, of Harris, has our thanks for a lot of apples sent us..... Mr. Sholl, whose house was burned the other week, had made application to the agent for insurance in the Centre Hall fire company, to amount of $2,000.....Glad to see the fresh and plump face of J. F. Brungard in our sanctum last week..... Isaac Strunk has moved on to Jas. Lingle's premises near this town, and Alex. Kuhn moved to Harris .....Subscribe for the R porter and don't depend on your neighbor's copy.....P. Klinefelter's (dec'd) farm near Madisonburg was sold to Jack. Limbert, at $48 per acre..... We had about 8 inches of snow on Friday night, 25, followed by rain on Saturday.

—One of the most useful articles about a cooking stove is the stove-shelf, sold by D. K. Geiss, Centre Hall.

—Ed. Reporter.—Who is the author of the following:

'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

Also of these lines:

I saw him kiss your cheek!—
'Tis true
O Modesty!—'T was strictly kept:
He thought me asleep; at least, I knew
He thought I thought he thought I slept.

STUDENT

Ans:—Pope is the author of the first couplet, and Patmore of the other lines.

—The sale of the lots of S. S. Wolf, deceased, has been adjourned to Saturday, April 8, at 1 o'clock upon same terms as heretofore published. 4t

—The horns for the new band at Centre Hall have arrived, and now look out for the walls of Jericho. There will be some tuten around the foot of Nittany mountain that will make the rattlesnakes dance, the fleetfooted deer stop and listen with admiration and make the huckleberries grow. There is excellent material here for a band and nearly half the members, nosmely, Jerome Spigelmyer, Dr. Jacobs, Fred. Meyer, Gust Wolf and L. Meyer, formerly belonged to other bands, thus giving the organization the benefit of experienced "blowers" in the start. Now then toot away boys, but don't practice to near the Reporter office, while we have the headache or are at our editorials. We will let the readers of the Reporter know how they get along with the first "tshune."

—R. F. Rankin is one of the most reliable druggists in the state, having served a long term in the business. He keeps the purest and best drugs in the market, at his store, next door to Deschner's gunshop.

Mr. Rankin is the only graduate of Pharmacy in Centre county.

—What has become of the Bellefonte R R. to this valley? Why is that railroad project so quiet again? It ain't Geo. F. Miller's fault nor the directors, perhaps the Penn'a RR. Comp. is to blame, or is Bellefonte behind with its subscriptions? We fear the latter has something to do with it. Can't some one send out petitions for a committee to investigate? Here is a chance for some one to make capital if he is a candidate for county Auditor or Coroner. Capital idea!—disinterested hint from the Reporter. But, lets back to the question: What has become of the Bellefonte branch into Pennsvalley? Who is whipping the devil around the stump now?

—The hardware firm of Wilson & Hicks has been dissolved—Maj. P. B. Wilson retiring. The Major was popular with everybody and the numerous customers of the firm in particular. The hardware business will be carried on as heretofore by Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., than whom no more capital fellows can be found in the state. Our best wishes to Maj. Wilson and also to the new firm.

—About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, the barn, belonging to Mr. John Gibson, of Armstrong township, Lyc. county, was burned. It was a very large building, and was well stored. We learn that eight head of horses and a number of other animals perished; and Mr. G. came near losing his life in his efforts to quench the fire and save property. The loss is about $15.000.

—At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 16th inst. a fire broke out in J. M. Bartholomew's livery stable at Sunbury, and before it could be arrested a house on 4th street, belonging to N. F. Martz, Benj. Heckerts' cabinet shop, and the stables of Geo. W. Smith, Benj. Zettlemoyer and the Misses Weiser were destroyed. The alley on which these stables were located starts in on railroad street between the Central Hotel and the Depot, and runs through to 4th St. The total loss was about $7,000, and from $2,500 to $3,000 in surance

—A certain man in one of the lower townships says, that another man and himself, put motion enough on a 10 horse power separator machine, to put twelve sheaves through the machine. They did it by merely taking hold at the arms of the power and pulled, starting it without any other assistance. He's a whopper.

—There must be a band of Centennial thieves some where; on the night of the 16 inst. they visited the smoke house of widow Rishel, in Gregg township, and stole every pound of meat the old lady had. Is this not too bad? are Belknap and Babcock about or what is the matter? It would be in place now to say, "God save the commonwealth." Two years ago they served her the same way.

For the Reporter.

Penn township must be a bad place to keep corn, although most of the people are in the habit of locking their corn cribs yet the thieves gain entrance. A short time ago, some candidate for the gallows cut a lathof at the corn crib of Mr. Adam Zerby's and took therefrom what he wanted. A few nights after Mr. Sebastian Musser's corn crib was served the same way. Mr. Wm. Neese of Gregg had occasion to be absent from home for a few days, and during his absence, about twenty bushels of corn were stolen. The thieves however took it from the land-lord's crib, thus sparing Mr. Neese, undoubtedly for a future chance. Hang them, if you get a chance at them, they deserve nothing else! If they are mean enough to cut boards out of your corn houses, they will cut your throats too, if a suitable opportunity offers itself. x

For the Reporter.

TO E. B. HOSTERMAN, AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In your article to the Reporter of the 23rd March. "Explanation to the Grangers," in reference to the meeting held by the Patrons of Husbandry at Churchville, March 10th, you state that you were not previously asked for the school house or key, just as if it was in the hands of patrons entirely.

It has always been customary for citizens to make use of the school-houses for public schools in particular and such other use as they might find to their convenience and necessities; as for instance, Singing schools, Teachers Institutes, Political meetings, Preaching, Sunday-schools and some times for traveling shows and festivals, no one finding fault if the houses are properly cared for.

The members of Fairview Grange and myself acting under an established custom of the communities in which we live, also by the request of the citizens of Churchville district—we appointed the above named meeting, and requested Mr. Wm. Spangler one of the newly elected school directors to see you for the purpose of securing the house. Mr. Spangler did see you on Friday before the meeting and secured your consent. He also pledged himself that he would see to it that the house would be restored to you in as good condition as we found it.

You also admitted the correctness of the above statement to me a week after the meeting with the exception that you did not agree to leave the key at the store. It was stated to you that it was to be a public grange meeting—the object was very plain to you, as it was to the citizens, that it was to present the organization of Patrons of Husbandry, instituted in behalf of the great Agricultural interests of our county, to the farmers and citizens of Churchville and surrounding country.

It appeared to the citizens of your own school-district—as well as to the large number of persons present—from other localities, that you was very inconsistent in your treatment of the tax payers, and the representatives of one of the largest industrial classes of our country; while you were at the same time allowing a citizen of Ohio, to hold a singing school once a week in the house, and you acting door keeper, charging an admittance fee to any who might desire to attend said meeting.

That we did not go to Gilbertsville to disturb the peace of that community, and we stated so to the people there assembled. Mr. Wm. From through his gentlemanly hospitality for which we honor him, offered us his private dwelling house, but after a little consultation it was agreed that we hold our meeting in an old school house near by.

The farmers of Potter township, are the only class, that have ever paid rent for the use of school houses. They are also the only class that have been denied the use of the very house, that they furnished two-thirds of the capital to build. We have never attempted to array one class of citizens against another, nor have we attempted to rule any one of our members forward to any public position; but we are opposed to unjust discriminations, we may be pushed down; but will *never* allow ourselves to be choked.

We held a number of public grange meetings in our county during the winter, and most of them in public school houses, through the courtesy of the teachers. They not only giving the privilege of using the houses in the evening—but dismissed their schools, so that we might hold grange sessions during the day;—but in Potter township we are sorry to say it, we did not fare so well;—then as if you were of opinion, but it must be heralded to the public through the press.

LEOPARD PHONE.

—The most fatal ball that persons can attend is a—cannon-ball.....Raw and stormy the begining of this week, and tot the music of the wind March marches on..... The nicest fresh mackerel just received at Wm. Wolf's.... Schools closed this week.....Daniel Frazer moved from Farmer's Mills to Houserville.....J. Henry Keller has returned from Philadelphia, his big fat cattle went like hot cakes.

—The Penn Hall Academy will open on April 1st, under that excellent instructor, Prof. D. M. Wolf, who is second to none in the state. See adv.

—A certain old man (who claims to be a preacher) was traveling through the lower end of the valley, preaching whereever he was admitted. He alleges that the great preacners of the day, are the much talked of witches. This doctrine as well as himself is very peculiar.

—Very bad weather on Tuesday afternoon and night—rain, sleet and snow.!

The Sunbury and Lewistown railroad was sold at public auction in Philadelphia in accordance with published advertisement. It was purchased by John K. Valentine for $161,000. Before the sale the following protest was read by G. W. Arundel, esq:

"As an attorney of a number of the bondholders of the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, I now notify all bidders that the sale about to take place to-day is illegal, and will vest no title in the purchaser. By resolutions unanimously passed, it is required that the sale be fully advertised in the cities of New York and Philadelphia and Northumberland and Snyder and Mifflin counties. No such publication had been made that the said railroad would be exposed to public sale the 23d of March."

MASSACHUSEETS.

THE MOSSY POND DAM GIVES WAY.

Waters Sweep Away Everything in Their Path.

VILLAGE OF FULLERVILLE IN RUINS.

Worcester, Mass., March 27.—The top of Paxton dam down to Piling, gave way this morning.

Later advices from Clinton, show that the damage occasioned by the giving way of Mossy Pond dam was even greater than at first estimated, and that $200,000 will hardly cover it. It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is reported that two men are missing who were known to have been in one of the buildings destroyed. The scene to-day for a distance of two miles of the track of the waters recalls the terrible Mill River disaster.

Trees were twisted, snapped and unrooted; earth and boulders were torn from between the hills leaving a rough gorge several rods in width. After passing Fullerville down to the branch of Nashua river, the water had the scope of a large interval and without further obstacle was carried off by the river.

The summary of buildings destroyed includes the Clinton tannery, Fullerville Company's factory and four other buildings. The principal losses were at Fullerville which is now a complete ruin where was a thriving manufacturing settlement.

Unprecedented High Water.

Lawrence, March 27.—Some 5,000 or 6,000 mill operatives here are idle to-day, owing to the stoppage of many of the mills in consequence of the unprecedented high water. All the mills along Speckel river are stopped. Serious damage has been done at various points, but fortunately the rivers are free from ice. The water in the Merrimac this morning was forty-nine feet above the dam, and though the river had fallen four inches at noon still higher water is predicted.

MEXICO.

A Severe Engagement.

New Orleans, March 21.—A Brownsville special says a dispatch received to day from Rio Grande City states that news was received of a battle at Oakacr, Mexico, in which the government forces were defeated with a loss of 1,500 men and all their artillery and wagons. No further particulars have been received. The news come over the Mexican government wires to Camargo, and may be considered reliable. The revolution in this section progresses slowly. Gonzales and Peva are still near Matamoras, and Cabria, with his small force, remains in the city, but are short of ammunition.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1876, for confirmation and allowance:

1 The second account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of John Reesman late of Penn township, deceased.

2 The account of Patrick Loughrey administrator of the estate of Patrick Pearl, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

3 The account of James Harris, Guardian of Eliza Ann Schrock, a minor child of Eliza Schrock late of the b.ro. of Bellefonte, dec'd.

4 The account of Elizabeth Love and O. K. Love administrator of the estate of John Love late of Potter twp., dec'd.

5 The first and partial account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of the estate of Henry Hess late of Haines twp., dec'd.

6 The final account of Jacob Bower jr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Brown late of Haines twp, dec'd.

7 The account of Jeremiah Haines administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Haines late of Miles twp., dec'd.

8 The account of Jacob D. Valentine Guardian of Richard, Famozine, Clifford, and Mary, minor children of Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte.

9 The account of John W. Krumrine and Martha Jane Kepler administrators of the estate of Jacob Kepler late of Ferguson twp, Centre co. dec'd.

10 The account of J. R. Leathers and S. B. Leathers administrators of the estate of John Leathers late of Howard twp, Centre county, dec'd.

11 The account of John Zeigler and Henry Zeigler executors of the last will and testament of Michael Zeigler late of Haines twp, dec'd.

12 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and Richard Atherton, trustees of the estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

13 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and J. P. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips dec'd.

14 The account of Edward F Lloyd and A. J. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

15 The account of Robert Gardner, executor of the last will and testament of John Gardner late of Ferguson township dec'd.

16 The account of William Pealer administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Weaver late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

17 The account of John L. Kurtz administrator of the estate of James H. Hinton, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

18 The account of Adam Y. Wagner, administrator of the estate of Thomas Benner, late of Benner twp, dec'd.

19 The first partial account of William Allison, executor of the last will and testament of David Lamb, late of Marion twp, Centre co. dec'd.

20 The account of Josiah H. Brown, Guardian of Clara Lucas, minor daughter of Henry M. Lucas, late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

21 The ninth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irwin jr, surviving trustees of the estate of W. A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

22 The account of Adam Vonada and Jacob Hasel, executors of the estate of Philip Vonada, late of Miles twp, dec'd.

23 The account of J. E. Royer, guardian of Charles E. Royer, minor child of John W. Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

24 The final account of Peter Ripka, Guardian of the person and estate of Conrad Deckert, minor child of Conrad Deckert, sr., late of Gregg twp dec'd.

25 The account of S. J. Hering administrator of the estate of Philip Musser, late of the twp. of Gregg in the county of Centre, dec'd.

26 The partial account of S. J. Hering, B. M. Hering, J. P. Hering and S. G. Shannon, executors of the last will and testament of George Hering, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

27 The account of John Dale, guardian of Sylvester Schlegle, a minor child of Sam'l Schlegle, late of Ferguson township dec'd.

28 The account of Cyrus Wasson administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Jacob Etters late of the township of Benner, dec'd.

29 The account of J. P. Gephart, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre co. to sell the real estate of Daniel and Mary Hastings late of said county, dec'd.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Hundreds of Persons Homeless—The Houses Sacked by a Negro Mob.

Charleston, S. C., March 20.—A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning at the corner of King street and Rogers alley. There was no water in the neighborhood, and the wind blew a gale from the southeast. The whole block from Columbus to Line street on the east and west sides of King street was soon destroyed. About seven o'clock the fire crossed Line street, the sparks and cinders being carried by the gale three quarters of a mile up King street road. The houses, fences, and farms along that road were burned. There were heartrending scenes on the streets; bands of negro robbers sacked every house to which they could gain admittance. Late in the morning Mayor Cunningham took command and some order was restored. Hundreds of persons are homeless and penniless. The loss is at least half a million dollars. Very little insurance is reported. At ten o'clock the fire was still raging.

10:30 A. M.—The fire has burned itself out. The boundaries of the burned district are, on the south, Columbus street and Rogers alley; on the north, the race course; on the east, the South Carolina Railroad; and on the west, St. Phillips and Perry streets.

THIRTEEN INDIANS KILLED BY MINERS.

Fort Laramie, March 22.—News was brought in last night by a party from Custer City of a fight between miners and Indians on Deadwood Creek, sixty miles north of Custer. The mines attacked the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected.

THREATENED STARVATION IN CANADA.

Quebec, March 22.—Letters received from Moisie and the seven Island state that there is great distress among the residents there, and unless timely aid is received starvation will result.

A ROBBER KILLED.

Cincinnati, March 21.—The Commercial's Vincennes (Ind.) special says: "Two men attempted to enter the house of John Ryan last night during Ryan's absence. His wife discharged a revolver for the purpose of frightening them off. The men retreated to the rear of the house, when Ryan, returning home, assaulted one with a club, so severely injuring him that he died during the night. It was afterwards ascertained that the man had received a pistol-ball in his back, causing probably a fatal wound. The other robber escaped."

London, March 23.—After an animated debate in the House of Commons, the Royal Titles bill, making Queen Victoria Empress of India, passed its third reading. The vote was 209 for the bill and 134 against it.

St. Louis, March 26.—While Wm. Hogan, his wife and four children were crossing a bridge over Big Sandy creek, three miles from Winchester, Illinois, yesterday the wagon ran off the end of the bridge, which was covered with water, and Mrs. Hogan and three children were drowned.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that on the 20 of March, 1876, I purchased, at Sheriff's Sale the entire house and kitchen furniture, horse, wagon, together with all the personal property of H. C. Beamer, and will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the said property in any way.
30 mar 2t. D. C. KELLER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Rishel, assignee of Meslame Reese, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and will be presented to the court for confirmation at April term, next. A. WILLIAMS,
30 mar 3t. Proth'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License and will make application to the court to grant the same at April term, next.

Fred Seth.....	Saloon..	Bellefonte boro.
Wm. Polan.....	Tavern..	do
Dan'l Garman.....	do	do
Jno. Bradley.....	do	do
Robert Lloyd.....	do	Philipsburg bor
Richard Hays	do	do
James Passmore...	do	do
J. Ramsdale	do	do
Hiram Harris.....	do	do
J. L. Baumgardner	do	do
Mrs. Kate Garber.	do	Rush township.
Jeffrey Hayes	do	do
Julius Seigworth..	do	Boggs Twp.
Philip Gates.....	do	Ferguson do
M. L. Leitzel.....	do	Potter do
Jno G. Uzzle.....	do	Snow Shoe do
Michael J. Dolan..	Saloon..	do do

30 mar 3t. A. WILLIAMS, Proth'y.

PUBLIC LETTING.—Bids will be received at the office of the County Commissioners of Centre county, Pa., until Saturday., the 22nd day of April next, at 12 o'clock p. m., of said day, for a new roof and other improvements to be made to the County Jail, the plans and specifications for which can now be seen at this office. The successful bidder will be required to enter into bonds with approved security, conditionally for the faithful performance of the contract. By order of the board,
H. A. MINGLE,
J. H. HALL,
A. GREGG,
Commissioners.
J. S. BARNHART, Clerk.
mar 23 4t.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Auditors of Potter township, will meet at Old Fort, on Saturday, April 1st, 1876, at 9 o'clock for the purpose of Auditing accounts. All township officers are requested to be present with their accounts in proper shape for the Audit. J. J. ARNEY,
L. MURRAY,
J. H. KELLER D. CARR,
Town Clerk. Auditors.

SETTLE UP.—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, will please call on James M. Lashell, at Centre Hill, on or before the 1st of April next, after which time they will be placed in the hands of a justice of the peace for collection. A. W. GRAFF.
9 Mar 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ezra D. Brisbin, late of Boalsburg, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL GILLILAND,
9 mar 6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Conser, late of Miles twp, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L GRAMLY,
mar 16 6t Administrator.

WANTED---BUSINESS MEN, To engage in the sale of a Business Book PROFFESOR PARSONS' NEW LAW BOOK **The Personal And Property RIGHTS** Of a Citizen of the United States; How to Exercise and How to Preserve them

THE WORK IS ESSENTIAL TO

Every Voter in the Union; to every Tax Payer and Magistrate; to every man who buys, sells or exchanges property; to every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Commissioner, or Selectman; to every landlord and every Tenant; to every Notary, clerk or Book-keeper; to every Executor, Heir at-Law, Legatee to every man who receives or pays interest; to every one who has property to take care of, or business to transact, civil duties to perform, or Right to maintain.

Send for circulars, giving terms, etc.
S. S. SCRANTON & CO.
16mar 5t Hartford, Conn.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S **Drug Store.** (NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.) FRESH AND CHEAP.
Apr. '22 17 feb. tf

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate finally passed to third reading the bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for an educational display at the Centennial expesition and to erect a suitable school house or other building for the purpose.

A supplementary act appropriating forty thousand dollars for the erection of a building for State purposes at the Centennial exhibition and to defray the expenses thereof. The bill was defeated—yeas, 19; nays, 11, a constitutional majority having failed to vote in the affirmative.

Omaha, March 22.—The rush of Black Hillers is undiminished, and the trains are overcrowded daily with them en route via Cheyenne.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

St Louis, Mo., March 25.—The Globe-Democrat's Jefferson City special says the case of Alder & Furst, distillers and rectifiers, of St. Joseph, Mo., for violation of the revenue laws, which has been before the United States district court in that city for some days closed yesterday, and the jury found a verdict of guilty on fifty-five counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under this verdict is fifty-five years' imprisonment and $27,500 fine.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $5 to $6,50 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $9 50 to $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 20 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25.
Barley 70c to 80.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75 Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90. 70....Clorerseed 5.50.... Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buck wheat 55 cts.,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

TRADE REPORT.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Petroleum firm; refined, 14½@14¾; crude, 11@11¼. Flour firm and in good demand; high grades, $7 25@8 25; Pennsylvania family, $6 25@7. Wheat quiet and weak; Pennsylvania red, $1 06; amber, $1 52; poor western red, 95c@1 05; fair to good, $1 10@1 15. Rye, 82c. Corn rather higher; yellow, 65@64; white, 63½@63c. Oats steady; white, 45@49c; mixed, 44c. Whisky $1 12.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Cattle dull; extra Pennsylvania and western steers, 7c; fair to good do., 5½@6c; common, 4@5c. Sheep unchanged at 5@7c. Hogs lower; $12@13 75.

MARRIAGES.

On 12. Elias Stover of Haines tp., and Sella Aaron of Sugar Valley.

On the 6th ult., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Zwingle A. Kahl to Miss Sarah J. Tyson, all of Sugarvalley.

On the 21st inst, by the same, Mr. Aaron G. Barges, of Sugarvalley, to Miss Sarah Hubler, of Brushvalley.
(Clinton co. papers please copy.)

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles C. Bell to Miss Kate M. Weaver, both of Aaronsburg.

DEATHS.

In Hartly twp., on the 12th inst., Jacob Hironimus, (born in Strausburg, Germany,) aged 72 years, 8 months and 1 day.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent a very fine Store Room & Dwelling House, at Sinking Creek Mills Potter twp., one mile west of Centre Hill. The stand is one of the best in the valley. For further particulars inquire of
PETER RUBLE,
10 feb 2m. Centre Hill, Pa

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of R. F. Van Valzah, dec'd., are hereby notified to render satisfaction, on or before the 1st day of April next, as the business is to be closed.
2 Mar 3t. F. H. VAN VALZAH.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! AT **Wolf's Old Stand.** Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley! ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE! POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF **READY - MADE CLOTHING** constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

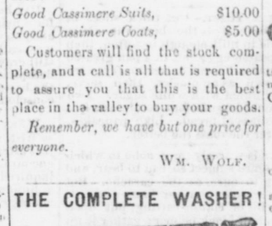
Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

THE COMPLETE WASHER!



The above cut represents the Complete Washer, fitted to a tub, with the tub cut out to show how it is fastened for use.

OVER 100,000 OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE.

The Complete Washer was patented, May 28, 1872, and since its introduction it has proved the

One Thing Needful.

THE COMPLETE WASHER WILL WASH A CARPET OR BED QUILT OR A **Fine Lace Curtain or Collar.** It will wash clean any article that can be washed by hand in half the time and with half the labor. It is

SO DURABLE

that the Manufacturers do not hesitate to Warrant it for Five Years. The Machines are Manufactured by F. F. ADAMS & CO., at Erie, Pa. *IT WILL*

SAVE ITS COST

in a short time, both in labor and wear of clothing. The machines can be seen at Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall, Pa.
17 feb. tf 3t.

HARDWARE and STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,
(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Don't Buy A HARD COAL BASE BURNER HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

—THE— **Best & Handsomest** STOVE IN THE MARKET. Call and see them at the Store of J. A. REESMAN, CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated Marseilles and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bathroom, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by CRAMPTON BROTHERS, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Sechler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

Simon Haines, CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of **Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.**

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

'76 Centennial. '76

FURNITURE.

GREAT Reduction in Prices.

Now is the time to buy, as I have on hand a large Stock I will offer it at panic prices for the next SIXTY DAYS FOR CASH,

Cheaper than it can be bought Elsewhere.

which a few of the following prices will show: Cane Seat Chairs as low as $7.00. Wood Seat Chairs $6.00 and upward; Bedsteads $3 50 to $13 00. A good Bureau for $11.00. Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Bookcases, and all other Furniture in proportion to the above prices. Please call and examine our work.

JOHN CAMP,
6 jan 3m. Milroy.

W. A. CURRY, Boot & Shoe Maker, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable Give him a call feb 13 1y

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extract. ng teeth, Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

C. PECK'S Coach Manufactory. CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of **Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,** SLEIGHS AND SLEDS, PLAIN AND FANCY of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE, All kinds of Reparing done.

'76. A National Family Paper. '76.

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper exposing every swindler, quack and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER Is a large, eight page, 56-column paper, handsomely overflowing with charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor and Fun. It gives all new Recipes, Riddles, Speeches, Arts, &c., &c., has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc., etc., and is a perfect Family Paper.

Humbugs Its specialty is to expose every Fraud, Humbug, Quack, Swindler, and "Beat." Every number has five columns of truthful, reliable statements. No sawdust, lottery, gift, bond, or "put and take" schemes admitted to "catch" you if you read this great paper. It exposes all Swindlers without fear or favor and gives a list of over

BLACK EYES.

There are three things that fill my heart with sighs
And steep my soul in laughter (when I view
Fair maiden forms moving like melodies)—
Dimples, rose lips and eyes of any hue.
There are three things beneath the blessed skies
For which I live—black eyes, and brown and blue,
I hold them all most dear—but oh! black eyes!
I live and die, and only die for you.
Of late such eyes looked at me—while I mused
At sunset underneath a shadowy plane
In old Bayona nigh the Southern Sea,
From a half-open lattice looked at me.
I saw no more, only those eyes, confused
And dazzled to the heart with glorious pain.

Jerusalem.

Sir Moses Montefiore, now in the ninety-second year of his age, a few months back paid a seventh visit to Jerusalem for the purpose of collecting information relating to the actual condition of the Jewish inhabitants of the Holy Land, as to their capability and inclination to engage in mechanical and general agricultural pursuits. The report (the London *Times* says) is now published, with a letter to Sir Moses from two of the leading Rabbis of Jerusalem, in which they refute the charges of disinclination to work of the Jews of Jerusalem while there was a possibility of obtaining sufficient charity to enable them to live. It is known that, in order to give a refutation to these charges Sir Moses Montefiore determined to undertake a mission to the Holy City and report on his observations. Sir Moses states that a whole village has been pointed out to him which might be purchased at a moderate rate. All the persons who reported to Sir Moses on this subject stated that there would be no difficulty whatever in securing as much land as might be required, either for cultivation or building purposes. The Governor and Kadi of Jerusalem assured him of the readiness of the Turkish Government to render every possible assistance to encourage any industrial scheme for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the Holy Land. The French and American consuls also assured him of their willingness to assist. Sir Moses states that a great struggle may arise in the future between the educated or Progressist party—those who do not come to the Holy City from religious motives, but from reasons connected with special circumstances—and the strictly Conservative party, whose sole object in going to Jerusalem was the preservation of their religion. During his short stay at Jaffa Sir Moses Montefiore notices some indications to that effect. Sir Moses gives a long account of the different institutions established in Jerusalem for the benefit of the poor. There are a soup kitchen; a loan society, whose object it is to make advances without interest; a hospice, which provides every poor person coming to Jerusalem with gratuitous board and lodging until he may have procured for himself a suitable residence; three building societies, &c. Sir Moses says: "I had some conversation on the subject of general drainage in Jerusalem with a gentleman of authority. He told me that all the refuse of the city is now carried into the pool of Bethesda, which, strange to say I was informed, is close to the new barracks intended for the barracks, and the soldiers living there appear not to experience the least inconvenience on account of its vicinity. If arrangements could be made to clear that pool entirely, to admit pure water only, and to dig special pools for the purposes of conducting there the city drains, Jerusalem would become a right healthy city, without any threatening epidemic. All the doctors in Jerusalem assured me that the Holy City might be reckoned, on account of the purity of its atmosphere, one of the healthiest of places." Sir Moses speaks of the skill of Jewish mechanics in Jerusalem, whereas it has been said that there are no Jewish mechanics in the Holy City. Sir Moses saw watchmakers, engravers, lithographers, sculptors, goldsmiths, bookbinders and carpenters, and, he says, "all did their work most satisfactorily." A watchmaker into whose hands he gave a valuable repeater for repair put it, within a very short time, into excellent order. The same man, in addition to his skill as a watchmaker, displayed also great talent as a Hebrew calligraphist. He presented Sir Moses Montefiore with a grain of wheat on which were written nineteen lines, forming an acrostic on the name of the venerable philanthropist. The traveller states that he has had every opportunity of convincing himself that the Jews are eager and willing to engage in any kind of labor, agricultural or otherwise, which will obtain for them the necessaries of life and place them above the need of the charity of their benevolent co-religionists. Sir Moses says that the great regard which he has always entertained towards his brethren in the Holy Land has now become, if possible, doubly increased, and he emphatically asserts that they are deserving of assistance; they are willing and able to work, their mental powers are of a satisfactory nature, and all Israelites ought to render them support. The Jews of Jerusalem, and in every part of the Holy Land, he observes, "do work," and he furthermore says that they "are more industrious than many men, even in Europe, otherwise none of them would remain alive, but when the work does not sufficiently pay, when there is no market for the produce of the land, when famine and cholera and other misfortunes befall the inhabitants, we Israelites, unto whom God revealed himself on Mount Sinai, more than any other nation must step forward to render them help, and raise them from their state of distress." He suggests the building of houses in and around Jerusalem, with European improvements, also colleges and public baths. Each house should possess a plot of ground large enough for the cultivation of olive trees, the vine, and necessary vegetables, so as to give the occupiers of the house a taste for agriculture. He states that many persons in the cities and aronnd Jerusalem have already announced their willingness to follow agricultural pursuits.

Perils of the Cab.

A French caricaturist has lately depicted in a certainly hmmorous, if somewhat extravagant manner, the peril to which the patron of a hackney carriage, at a period of very severe frost, might find himself exposed. The occupant of a *coupe* on the boulevards is suddenly confronted by a pair of human feet thickly encased in muddy boots. The fact is that the frost-bitten driver has turned around on his box, and thrust his legs through the window full in the face of the fare. "Excuse me, bourgeoise," he remarks, "but it's so cold that I would just give myself a bit of a warm." Fortunate, indeed would it be for the English fare if such a contingency as that imagined by the Parisian artist were the only one to which he was liable while journeying in one class, at least, of London cabs. A correspondent of a medical contemporary has just alarmed the cab-using community by pointing out that the popular handsom labors under the serious disadvantage of the passengers head being on a level with that of the horse, and that the secretion of the animals nostrils are exceedingly apt to be blown into the face of the fare, whose more exposed mucous membranes are thus rendered susceptible of intractable irritation. Dreadful to relate, a more serious danger is involved in the actual construction of the vehicle. A few months ago a glandered cab-horse coveyed a whiff of contagious vapor from his nostrils to a well known member of the stock exchange, who survived the infection only a few days. The case came under the notice of two London physicians, and they were both of the opinion that the poor gentleman died from glanders. Our contemporary suggests that, as diseased horses are frequently driven in hackney carriages, the front of hansom cabs should be always protected by a screen placed directly above the apron. This appliance might serve a double purpose, since, although happily the wind is not always in our teeth, and we are thus not always liable to catch fatal diseases from the vapor issuing from the nostrils of a glandered horse, we might, if they were the other way and there were anything the matter with our mucus membranes, afflict the horse himself with bronchitis or catarrh, or give him at least a stiff neck. Really there would seem to be no end to our woes in connection with cabs. In the neighborhood of the metropolitan dead meat market, four-wheelers have been ere now crammed to the roof with carcasses of beef and mutton. How about the foot-and-mouth disease? On the danger of communicating small-pox and scarlet fever through the medium of cabs we need not dwell; still hitherto the hansom, so long as the driver is sober, and the wheel does not fly off, and the horse does not kick through the splash-board, and the blind in front does not come down without warning and break the bridge of the passenger's nose, has been held to be a tolerably secure and commodious vehicle, justifying its claim to the term "patent safety." As things stand at present our faith in the gondola of London—to say nothing of the gondolier—must be terribly shaken.

Deity in Forty-eight Languages.

The following list, comprising the name of God in forty-eight languages, was compiled by the well-known French philologist, Louis Burger, in the following manner: One day, as he was walking along the streets of Paris, he heard a voice beseeching him to buy some nuts. Upon looking back he discovered that it was the voice of his old barber, who was gaining a scanty living by selling nuts on the street. To aid him, he hastily made out and gave to the barber the following list:

Hebrew—Elohium, Eloah.
Chaldaic—Eilah.
Assyrian—Eleah.
Syriac and Turkish—Alah.
Malay—Allia.
Arabic—Allah.
Language of the Magi—Orsi.
Old Egytian—Tuet.
Armorian—Teuti.
Modern Egyptian—Teun.
Greek—Theos.
Cretan—Thlos.
Æolion and Doric—Ilos.
Latin—Deus.
Low Latin—Diex.
Celtic and Gallic—Diu.
French—Dieu.
Spanish—Dios.
Portuguese—Deos.
Old German—Diet.
Provencal—Diou.
Low Breton—Doue.
Italian—Dio.
Irish—Dia.
Olalu Tongue—Deu.
German and Swiss—Gott.
Flemish—Goed.
Dutch—Godt.
English and Old Saxon—God.
Teutonic—Goth.
Danish and Swedish—Gut.
Norweglan—Gud.
Slave—Buch.
Polish—Bog.
Pallacca—Bung.
Lapp—Jubinal.
Finnish—Jumala.
Runic—As.
Zemblain—Fetizo.
Pannonian—Isiu.
Hindostance—Rain.
Coromandel—Brama.
Tartar—Magatal.
Persian—Sire.
Chinese—Prussa.
Japanese—Goezur.
Madagascar—Zannar.
Peruvian—Puchecammac.

By the sale of these lists the barber was enabled to make as good a living, if not better, than M. Burger himself.

Trees of Brazil.

British Consuls in Brazil notice the extraordinary floral wealth of that vast empire. Their reports in 1875 call attention to the abundance of the trees from the juice of which indiarubber is prepared. At Aracaty this has recently become the most valuable article brought into the produce market of that place. From Bahia Consul Morgan contributes a translation from a book published by the Inspector of the Custom-house of that port, in which it is stated that the consumption of a century would not exhaust the supply of indiarubber. The inspector gives an account of a very remarkable tree, the Carnauba palm, which grows in Brazil without any culture, and it is so hardy as to flourish in the most prolonged drought, and has often served at such times as the means of support to the population of more than one Province. The top, when young, is an appreciable and nutritious article of food; and from this tree also wine, vinegar, and a saccharine matter are extracted, as well as a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago. From the wood musical instruments are made, as also tubes and pumps for water. The delicate fibrous substances of the pith of the stalk and its leaves make a good substitute for cork. The roots have the same virtues as the sarsaparilla. The pulp of the fruit is of an agreeable taste, and the nut, oily and emulsive, is roasted and then used as coffee by many persons. From the trunk are obtained strong fibres, and also a species of flour similar to maizena, and a liquid resembling that of the Bahia cocoa-nut. From the dried straw are made mats, hats, baskets, and brooms, and large quantities of the straw are exported to Europe for the manufacture of fine hats. Finally, from the leaves is produced the wax used in the manufacture of candles; and the export of this wax exceeds £162,000 a year in value. The Inspector suggests that perhaps in no other country can there be found a plant applied to so many and varied purposes.

Talkers and Thinkers.

One seldom meets with a truer thing than the following observation by a quaint and witty author upon what are termed, lees by way of "eminence," perhaps, rather than "notoriety," *Great Talkers*.—"Great Talkers not only do the least, but generally say the least, if their words be weighed instead of reckoned. He who labors under an incontinence of speech seldom gets the better of his complaint; for he must prescribe for himself, and is very sure of having a fool for his physician. Many a chatterbox might pass for a schrewd man, if he would keep his own secret, and but a drag-chain now, and then upon his tongue. The largest minds have the smallest opinion of themselves; for their knowledge impresses them with humility, by showing them the extent of their ignorance, and the discovery makes them taciturn. Deep waters are, still. Wise men generally talk little, because they think much. Feeling the annoyance of idle loquacity in others, they are cautious of falling into some error, and keep their mouths shut when they cannot open them to the purpose. The smaller the calibre of the mind, the greater the bore of a perpetually open mouth. Human heads are like hogsheads—the emptier they are, the louder report they give of themselves. There are human specimens who never think; they only think they think. The clack of their word-mill is heard, even when there is no wind to set it going, and no grist to come from it. A distinguished Frenchman, of the time of Cardinal Richelieu, being in the ante-chamber of that willy statesman, on one occasion, at the time that a great talker was loudly and incessantly babling, entreated him to be silent, lest he might annoy the Cardinal.

"Why do you wish me not to speak?" asked the chatterbox; "I talk a good deal, certainly, but then I talk well."

The Population of India.

Here are the resnlts of the first census of the population of India, taken from the English documents, complied by *L' Union Medicale*. India, with the vassal states of England and all their dependants, contains 238,830,958 souls, which is equal to the entire population of Europe. To every square English mile, there are, on an average, 211 persons. The largest city is Calcutta, and it possess a population of 895,000 inhabitants. Bombay has 644,000; Madras, 398,000; Lucknow, 284,000. Their religions, in round numbers amount to 140,500,000 Hindoos; 40,750,000 Mahomedans: 9,500,000 Buddhusts, Jews, and Parsees, the Christians amount to 900,000, of which 250,000 are Europeans, the other 650,000 are native. There are 23 different languages spoken in India; in the Western Provinces there are 300 different castes; in Bengal about 1,000 exist. There are employed by government 1,236,000 persons (the natives included); 620,000 (of which 819 are missionaries) are supported by religion; there are 30,000 religious medicants; 10,000 astrologers; 5 sorcerers; 465 exorcists; 518 poets; 1 orator; 33,000 jurists; 75,000 physicians: 218,000 artists, among whom are acrobats, serpent charmers, and monkey showers; there are 137,000 agriculturists; 950,000 elephant and camel drivers and shepherds; 22 professionable gamblers; 5 pigeon trainers; 49 spies; 361 professional thieves; 30 highway robbers; 103,000 mendicant vagabonds.

AGRICULTURAL.

TIMELY HINTS.—When wages are well up, sharp economy requires that you have the right tools at hand. A first-class man is often kept to earn one half his wages because his employer equips him so poorly. As if he were kept snapping away on an old flint-lock, when, had he a Spencer rifle, with its swift stream of bullets, the foe would flee.

Have your cart wheels with felloes three or four inches wide. Each wheel requires two pieces for the rim, steam bent. Kept properly painted, tire snug, under shelter when not at work, your carts will last you a lifetime.

The severity of some of our winter days teaches the worth of sunny locations for barns. Who is so dull as not to see that the well-fed cows delight to daily bask in a bath of sunshine?

A barn requires glass windows as well as a house. The stables should be on the south side. I am only describing my own.

A cow soon learns to return to her stall if she finds a good bite has been left there for her.

If the hard floor under the cows allows some of them to slip and grow great, unsightly knees, dont go another day without taking some strips of iron or wood across these smooth places; for which your animal will thank you.

Partitions across long lean-tos prove a convenience They divide cattle for quick fastening. They restrain a rover from long ranges for mischief.

The products of a farm are bulky. Few barns are more than half large enough. The sweating and cramming in the heat of Summer is most pitiable. Often, were there more room, there would be more crop.

It pays well to have a rainy-day room on a farm; not a small, cramped-up place, but a large, light room, furnished with a stove. Here valuable seeds are arranged. Many crops are prepared for market. Farm vehicles are repaired and painted. Things are got ready before the day they are wanted, and much bad talk is saved.

An enterprising town reduces its hills, and fills up its hollows anually. Many crooked roads are improved where the right man directs affairs. A small outlay sometimes yields the best return. After a large job of new work, frequent attention afterwards secures success.

It is a question if wheel ruts should be allowed on first-class roads. Every highway should be treated a-right, and then be frequently dressed with a road-scraper drawn by a team. To gather up the loosened cobble stones, the two workmen, with the horse and cart, need an iron bar, pickaxe, two ten or twelve-tined forks

STOCK AND ITS CARE.—The farmer who is indifferent as to the kind and condition of stock he has about him, will generally show his indifference about his entire farm and household affairs. If he keeps such stock as will barely fill the place of stock in numbers, he feeds them without any profit, works or rides them with no comfort, and realizes that he is rather annoyed than benefitted by owning them. His cows are his scrub stock, made poorer by the lack of attention and feed, and when one dies he feels that the hide is worth more to him than the cow was when living; and that he would make money by killing off the balance, and selling their hides. His hogs are the regular razor-backs, with heads weighing 16 lbs, and their bodies 17, turned out to practice "root hog or die." His sheep, if he has any, are left out, never cared for, except at shearing time, and then he gets less than a pound of fleece from each of his four poor, degenerated descendants of the pioneer scrub sheep of this continent. His horses are of no particular breed, and are equally suited to any purpose, and specially adapted to none; numbers of them are hip-shot, going in and out of his bad gates and stable doors, while many an eye has been knocked out by his boys throwing rocks and sticks, trying to drive them into those old stables to beat them for throwing down the fences to get something to eat. The balance of his live stock, poultry, bees, and his orchard, fencing yard, garden, house inside and outside, are on a par with his stock above mentioned.—*Rural Sun.*

WHAT TO DO WITH THE STRAW.—Many farmers in "the West," and some in what we call "the East," are troubled as what to do with the straw which lies about the fields. The solution is easy where conciderable stock is kept. Some poles should be set in the ground, and rails or other poles laid upon them so as to form a sloping roof. This is made near or around the place chosen for threshing the grain. The straw from the threshing-machine is heaped upon the rails, making a long stack, which forms three sides of a square, with the open side towards the South, and leaving a space beneath it in which cattle may be sheltered from storms. In this enclosure some rough troughs or racks may be placed, from which to feed corn. Here the cattle will feed and lie, or will lie at night under shelter, while feeding during the day on corn in the field. As the straw that is given them becomes trampled and mixed with the droppings, a further supply is thrown from the stack. The accumulation may be removed and spread upon the field to be plowed up and carried to another place, where they may be needed for the same purpose. Such a shelter as this would be very serviceable for the purpose of making manure, even where straw is scarce.

WASTE OF LAND.—If a faim of 160 acres is divided by fences into fields of 10 acres, there are five miles of fences If each fence now is one rod wide, no less than ten acres are occupied by them. This is equal to 6¼ per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the use of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 6¼ per cent. on the whole value of the farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm, and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to twenty per cent., or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass or clover, and mow them twice a year. Ten acres of clover or timothy would, at least, supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would in short consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such.

WOOD ASHES.—The *Scientific American* says: "The point to which we now call attention is, that our farmers and fruit-growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and a leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown both by experiment and analysis to possess a fair share of alkaline value. We will relate only one experiment. Some twenty-five years ago we treated an old pippin apple tree as follows: The hollow to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a composite of wood ashes, garden mould, and a little waste lime, (carbonate). The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time and for seventeen years after the filling of the old pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well.

THE VALUE OF OUR FRUIT CULTURE.—F. R. Elliott, a writer on agriculture, has been collecting certain data in regard to fruit culture, and gives the total market value of the crop of the entire country at $47,000,000. New York leads all the States in amount with $7,000,000. California's figures are largest in proportion to population, being $6,000,000; this sum probably including the yield from vineyards. The total sum for New England States is put at $6,000,000, the individual States not being itemized. In commenting on those figures the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which already claims that California is the leading wheat growing State, thinks that it will speedily stand in front as the greatest producer of fruit, and holds that so far from being overdone there the fruit business is but in its infancy.

—In the vicinity of Detroit there are twenty-six brick yards which make annually about 60,000,000 brick.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bacteria found in the Perspiration of Man.—Dr. Eberth, of Zurich, Switzerland, has found, says the *Medical Record*, by the aid of the microscope, in the sweat of the face some corpuscles which he considered as bacteria. This view became confirmed when he examined the axilla, breast, and inner side of the thigh of several persons in a state of perspiration. The sweat of these parts contained nearly always enormous numbers of bacteria. In most cases they originated from minute bodies found upon the hairs in the mentioned regions, forming little nodules on them, and giving them a grayish or a brick color. They were recognized by the author as accumulations of micrococci. They may rapidly increase in number, are smaller than the diptherial micrococci, and are nearly indifferent to re-agents (concentrated acids, alkalies, alcohol, ether, chloroform). Iodine colors them yellow. The vegetation of bacteria on the hairs may be observed in cases where they are changed already, beginning in places which have clefts between their cells. The vegetation occupies large spaces, especially in the direction of the longest diameter of the hair.

Dr. Ebereth observed a mycelium and micrococci, and thinks that the latter are the fruits of the former Other investigators observed colored sweat, red and blue, which contained micrococci. It was difficult to decide in these cases if the coloring matter was adherent to the micrococci, or if it was a product of the vegetation.

Glycerine for Illumination and Heating.—Godeffroy of Vienna found that chemically pure glycerine (sp. gr. 1.2609), when heated to 302 deg. burned quietly with a blue, non-luminous flame, without the least odor and without leaving any residue, and also that glycerine of a low specific gravity, if not too dilute, may be burned by means of a wick, or cotton immersed in it in an open porcelain capsule. Schering has recently communicated the fact that it can be burned in any lamp in which the flame is immediately above the level of the liquid (such as the Berzelius lamp), its thick consistency preventing its giving a constant flame with a higher wick. Since its flame is but slightly colored, like that of alcohol, and since it is a much better solvent for salts, he found it preferable for the production of different colored flames; and he suggests the importance of further experiments upon the adaptation of the glycerine lamp for illuminating purposes by mixing it with it other substances rich in carbon, and also upon its heating power. Its cheapness and freedom from danger, owing to its comparative non-volatility, would render its use for the above purposes desirable.

New Blasting Powder.—The new blasting agent *lignose* invented by Baron von Trutzschler Falkenstein, and apparently made of woody fiber prepared with nitroglycerin, has been recently tested, (we learn from *Deutsche Industrie Zeitung*) in various mines in Upper Silesia. The results were on the whole not unfavorable, but the action was not always regular. The substance has not (as was at first claimed for it by the inventor) five times the force of an equal weight of ordinary black blasting powder, and even four times was doubtful; but a threefold force may be readily conceded. The price fixed by von Trutzschler is $33.75 per cwt., or three and a half times cheaper than the price of 3 cwt. of powder. The advantages of the new agent are less danger, as it does not explode on contact with open fire, and is but difficultly exploded by friction or concussion, and the fact that to effect its explosion in a blast hole, the strand match may be used. The powder is very light, and in the loose state burns very slowly. A manufactory for the new agent has been established at Kieltsch.

The Localities of Malaria in the City.—The health board is endeavoring to ascertain the different localities to the built-up portions of this city subject to strictly malaria troubles. Not only is this inquiry to be confined to intermittent and remittent fevers, but to all the obscure diseases which the element of periodicity is sufficiently well marked to cause suspicion. A map of the city is sent to each physician, with the request that he will indicate the precise situation of each case of the sort which he may be called upon to treat, and transmit in due time the results of his labors. This is a matter of the greatest possible importance in connection with the true sanitary interests of the city; and it is to be hoped that every medical man will do his utmost to second the endeavors of the Board and offer to it any suggestions which may tend to promote the end in view. It is by the accumulation of such reports that a scientific basis can be made for an accurate estimate of the means which may be necessary to check the evil.—*New York Medical Record.*

Cause of the Black Spots on the Scales of Fish.—The abnormal occurrence of black spots or specks on the scales or external surface of fishes has frequently been observed and quite often mistaken for regular coloration. Dr. Fatio of Geneva, however, has been investigating some of these cases, and finds that in nearly all of them a small parasitic worm occupies the center of this spot, and is easily observable by the microscope. This is inclosed in two cysts with a peculiar liquid between, the inner being oval and transparent, and the outer round, with thick fibrous walls, outside of which is the mass of star-shaped pigment cells. The further stages of this worm have not yet been worked out, although it is quite probable that when the fish is devoured by its predaceous neighbors this enters into another stage of the alterations of generation which have become so familiar of late years to investigators.

Cutting Glass without a Diamond.—An easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch, by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a rod of iron red hot in the fire, apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass; in any direction you please; a crack will be made and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by wrapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened on the glass. This proces is familiar to old campaigners, with whom glass bottles are more plentiful than tumblers, and the former is thus utilized to supply a want of the latter.

To cure the intolerable itching that always follows frost-bitten toes, it is necessary to exclude the air from the affected part. If it is not accompanied with swelling, gum shellac disolved in alcohol, applied so as to form a complete coat, is the easiest remedy we know of. It dries soon, does not adhere to the stockings, and generally lasts until they are well. If the flesh becomes swollen and painful, plasters of good sticking salve are of great service; but if highly inflamed, use any mild poultice that will exclude the air from the diseased part, and keep it moist, nature doing the rest.

Universal Nature.—Nature has always had the credit of adapting her means to ends. The tenderness of her provision for the wants of the humblest of her creatures is illustrated by Mr. Darwin, who says that male grasshoppers use their hind legs to fiddle on the edge of their wings, and that the best fiddler first succeeds in fascinating the females. Behold how the industrious spider spins her web, and then sucks the blood of her husband and flings his carcass out in the back yard. Thus it is that the harmonies of life swell the grand diapason of rhe Universe, as it were.

The Telegraphic Value of Language.—A larger number and greater variety of ideas can be conveyed, with more exactness, in a given number of words in the English language, than in almost any other. This is strikingly shown in the matter of telegraphy. It has been demonstrated that, for all telegraphic purposes, the English language is from 25 to 33 per cent cheaper than the French, German or any other language.

Organic Elements as Electro-Motors.—It appears, from the authors researches, that the interior of a muscle is negative, which indicates that there is oxidation in the interior and reduction at the exterior, and that all organized bodies appear formed of—so to say—an infinite number of electro-motors, which intervene probably in the phenomena of nutrition.—*Becquerel.*

DOMESTIC.

TO IMPROVE THE LOOKS OF FURNITURE.—The humidity of the atmosphere and the action of gas cause a blueish white coating to collect on all furniture, and show conspicuously on bright, polished surfaces, such as mirrors, pianos, cabinet ware and polished metal. To remove it, take a soft sponge, wet with clean, cold water, and wash over the article. Then take a soft chamois skin and wet it clean. Dry the skin as well as you can by wringing it in your hands, and wipe the water off the furniture, being careful to wipe only one way. Never use a dry chamois on varnish work. If the varnish is defaced and shows dingy or white marks take linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts, shake them well in a vial, and apply a very small quantity on a soft rag, and wipe the mixture off. In deeply carved work, the dust cannot be removed with a sponge. Use a stiff haired paint brush insteads of a sponge. To varnish old furniture it should be rubbed with pulverized pumice stone and water to take off the old surface and then varnished with varnish, that is reduced, by adding turpentine, to the consistency of cream. Apply with a stiff haired brush. If it does not look well, repeat the rubbing with pumice stone, and when dry, varnish again.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

BEEF TEA FOR SICK PERSONS.—The proper way to make this article is to take a pound of the best beef, cut it into small pieces, and place it in a good sized, open-mouthed bottle—a pickle jar is perhaps as convenient as any. Cork the bottle loosely, and then set it into a kettle of water, which is to be kept boiling for two hours. If the bottle is now removed it will be found that it contains a considerable quantity of fluid, which may be turned off, and the beef subjected to slight pressure to remove still more. In this fluid we have a concentrated article of nutriment, and it may be given, after it has been seasoned, either pure or diluted, according to the condition of the stomach. Beef extract is not nearly so palatable an article of food as rich beef tea, made in the manner described. Ordinarily, however, the tea is badly made, and contains but little beef and considerable water.—*Herald of Health.*

TO CLEAN OLD PORK BARRELS.—Old pork barrels, whether tainted or sweet, should be thoroughly cleansed before being used for new pork. A very simple and effectual method is to put in a peck of strong wood ashes and a couple of pails of water and let it stand a day or two; then scour thoroughly with a stiff corn broom. The lye will take hold of all the greasy particles with which it comes in contact, and the ashes, water and broom will, if vigorously used, leave them as sweet as new barrels. Rinse in cold water to remove all the ashes, then pour boiling water all around the sides and wash clean; now rinse again in cold water and the work is done.

STEWED HALIBUT.—Cut the fish into pieces about four inches square, of course omitting the bone. Season it very slightly with salt, and let it rest for half an hour.—Then take it out of the salt, put it in a large, deep dish, and strew over it a mixture of cayenne pepper, ground ginger, and grated nutmeg. Lay among it some small bits of fresh butter rolled in bread. Add half a pint of vinegar (terragon vinegar if you have it.) Place the dish in a slow oven, and let the halibut cook till thoroughly done, basting it very frequently with the liquid. When nearly done, add a large tablespoonful or more of capers, or pickled nasturtiums.

ARTICHOKES FOR RHEUMATISM.—In the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Copeland of Norwich, has published some cases of a former paper recommending the treatment of rheumatism with the common artichoke in the form of tincture or extract. These are prepared from the leaves gathered just before the vegetable is fit for food, and whilst they are full of juice. If the leaves are left until the top is cut off for cooking purposes, and the plant begins to wither, the product is useless and inert. To this circumstance Dr. Copeland attributes the negative results met with by some practitioners.

SPLENDID SUET PUDDING.—A lady correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes: "Our Suet Pudding for dinner was so very nice, and give such general satisfaction, that I send the recipe for the benefit of my Rural Sisters, as it may be new to some of them. It is particularly nice and convenient for housekeepers, as it will keep nicely a month or two in a cool, dry cellar in earthern jars or a tin box, and a part of it may be sliced off and steamed from time to time as needed—when, with suitable sauce, it will be found as good as when newly made.

LARD.—In preparing lard for the market, it should first be cut into pieces about the size of a walnut, and these should be allowed to stand in water for half an hour. Then work the material with the hands in five or six successive portions of water. Next pour off the water, melt the lard in a water-bath, and strain through fine linen. In the first straining it will be impossible to get rid of all the water, so that, after cooling and draining, it will be necessary to remelt the lard, and finally to filter it through paper in a warm closet.

THE EFFECT OF COLD ON COMBS.—Crisp, cold mornings, so acceptable to the human family, are fatal, frequently, so such delicate things as tortoise-shell combs, and even with cautious using, they suddenly snap asunder. By carefully placing the edges together, following the grain of the shell, then wrapping or covering the broken place with papers, the fissure may be closed by boiling it between hot pincers, applying a moderate pressure, at the same time being sure that the heat is not intense enough to burn the shell.

TO PICKLE beef for long keeping: First, thoroughly rub salt into it and let it remain in bulk for twenty-four hours to draw off the blood. Second, take up, letting it drain, and pack as desired. Third, have ready a pickle prepared as follows: For 100 lbs. beef use 7 lbs. salt; saltpeter and cayenne pepper, each 1 oz.; molasses, 1 quart; and soft water, 8 gallons; boil and skim well, and when cold pour it over the beef.

GERMAN TOAST.—Cut thick slices of bread—baker's is the best—dip them each side in milk enough to soften, then dip in beaten egg; put in a pan greased with just sufficient butter to fry; fry till brown as an omelet, then serve, well sprinkled with white sugar. Two eggs would be sufficient to dip nearly a dozen slices of bread. Like pancakes, the hotter the toast the better.

THERE is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so bad to bear, and difficult to cure, as the earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton-batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper; gather it up and tie it; dip it in sweet oil, and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

IF YOU want to thaw a frozen pump, put a three-fourths inch lead pipe down into the pump, as far as frozen, letting the pipe rest on the ice put a funnel into the other end and pour in boiling water. A pump that is frozen ten feet solid may be thawed in ten minutes, while a barrel of hot water poured in without the pipe would penetrate the ice very slowly.

IT IS a difficult matter to obtain a "steel" which retains its sharpening qualities for any length of time. A common round file answers the purpose admirably. Fasten it on an old knife-handle, and it is ready for use.

VEAL BROTH.—Four pounds scrag of veal, and a bunch of sweet herbs, simmer in six quarts of water; when half done skim, and add an onion. Add two ounces rice, parsley, celery, pepper and salt.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—One pint boiling milk to a small loaf of bread, crumbed fine, four eggs, a little salt and flour. Bake in a tin under the drippings of the beef.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sugar; two cups of cocoanut; one pint of flour; six beaten eggs; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

HUMOROUS.

APOLOGETIC.—A merchant going home elevated, staggered against a telegraph pole.

"Beg your pardon," said he; "I hope no offence. It's rather dark, and the street is very narrow, you see."

In a few minutes he came in contact with another pole.

"Couldn't help it, sir," said he, lifting his hat. I never saw such crooked lanes as we have here in this city."

Again he ran afoul of a pole, this time with a force that sent him backward to the ground.

"Look here, neighbor, you needn't push a fellow down because he happens to touch you; the road is as much mine as yours and I have as much right here as you have, old stick in the mud."

He picked himself up and made another effort to reach home, but he soon came plump against another pole.

"Shan't make any more apologies," said he; if you get into the middle of the street and stand in my way, that's your look out, not mine."

Proceeding on his journey again, and becoming angry and dizzy he seemed to be entangled in an extricable labyrinth of telegraph poles, which led him to make a general speech.

"Gentlemen you are not doing the fair thing. You do not give a man fair chance. You run from one side of the street to the other, right in my way."

Just then he met a friend, and taking him by the hand, he said:

"There is a procession going along this street, and every man is drunk; they have been running against me all the way from the club. I knocked one of the fellows down, and one of them knocked me down, and then a lot of them got around me, and I believe they would have licked me within an inch of my life if you had not come to the rescue. Let us go out of this street before the procession comes back, for they are all drunk."

"WELL, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin after a battle, "and what did you do to help us to gain this victory?" "Do?" replied Mike; "may it please your honor, I walked up boldly to won of the inimy, and cut off his feet." "Cut off his feet! and why did not you cut off his head?" said the general. "Ah, an' faith that was off already," said Mike.

"MY DEARS, I miss something or somebody, I can't tell what or who," said Jones to his children, as he sat down tea the other night. "P'raps its mother," said little Billy, "she's gone over to Aunt Jane's to tea." The child was right. It was Mrs. Jones who was missed, and Jones said in continuance, "Well, let's have a quiet supper, then."—*Boston Traveller.*

A FRENCH DOCTOR, many years ago, advertised a cosmetic—the "balm of one thousand flowers." It finally got him into court, charged with swindling the purchaser, because it would be impossible to collect and combine the odor of "one thousand flowers." But the witty Frenchman, with a ready smile, put them down with the reply, "honey"—which was one of the ingreilents in the "balm."

A POMPOUS fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired the servant to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced fool, as is not uncommon in Scotland. "I presume, maiam, you mean fowl," said the prig, in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so; take away the fowl and let the fool remain."

WHEN the poet Saxe was examining houses in Brooklyn with a view to purchasing, a lady acquaintance, of ambitious ideas, said to him: "Whatever you do, Mr. Saxe, be sure and purchase a house with a fine outside," meeting her afterward he said: "I have done what you wished—I have bought me a house with a fine outside to which you will always be welcome."

"THERE'S no humbug about these sardines," said Brown, as he helped himself to a third plateful from a newly opened box; "they are the genuine article, and came all the way from the Mediterranean." "Yes," replied his economical wife, "and if you will only control your appetite, they will go a great deal farther."

AN ENTHUSIASTIC young merchant of Ogdensburg, a few evenings ago, in a serenade to his inamorata, thus recorded his high resolves: "I'll chase the antelope over the plain, and the wild spring chicken I'll bind with a chain; and the cauliflower, so fierce and neat, I'll give thee for a nosegay sweet."

"MADAM," said a quack to an old lady who insisted on knowing what ailed her, "the nerves of your tympanum have fallen on the cerebellum, causing a tizarizen, and it is what we call a scrutinary complaint." "Goodness me," she exclaimed, "you're the first doctor that ever told me exactly what was the matter."

TWO YOUNG LADIES in the Mercantile Library, yesterday afternoon, were discussing a preference expressed by one of them for clean shaven men, when the other was heard to remark: "I don't object to a man with a reasonable quantity of hair on his face, but I wouldn't like to marry a buffalo robe."

WHEN a boy has been off all day, contrary to the expressed wish of his mother, and on approaching the homestead at night, with an anxious and cautious tread, finds company at tea, the expression of confidence and rectitude which suddenly lights up his face cannot be reproduced on canvass.

MR. PUNCH, being asked his opinion of the present ladies' dress, replied: "I highly approve the present fashion, comprising, as it does, the highest graces of the two most distinguished models of female beauty—having in front the Venus de Medici, behind the Venus de Hottentot!"

IT WAS a Cheyenne small boy who was being talked to by his Sunday-school teacher on sins and frailities of the body, and was asked: "Well, my son, what have you besides this sinful body?" Quick as thought the urchin responded: "A clean shirt and a nice new pair of breeches."

PAT had been engaged to kill a turtle for a neighbor, and proceeded immediately to cut off its head. His attention was called to the fact that the turtle still crawled about, though it had been decapitated, and he explained: "Sure the baste is entirely dead, only he is not conscious of it."

WHEN Pope, the great poet and satirist, was dying, a friend coming in just after the physician, who had spoken encouragingly of his case, had gone, inquired how he did. "I am dying of a hundred good symptoms," was the characteristic reply of the great wit.

"I SAY, Sambo, where did you get de shirt studs?" "In de shop, to be sure." "Yah, you just told me you hadn't no money." "Dat's right." "How did you git 'em den?" "Well, I saw on a card in de window, 'collar studs,' so I went in and collared 'em.

AN ACTIVE WOMAN.—Wishing to pay his friend a compliment, a gentleman remarked: "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied the friend, with a melancholy smile, "she's never idle.